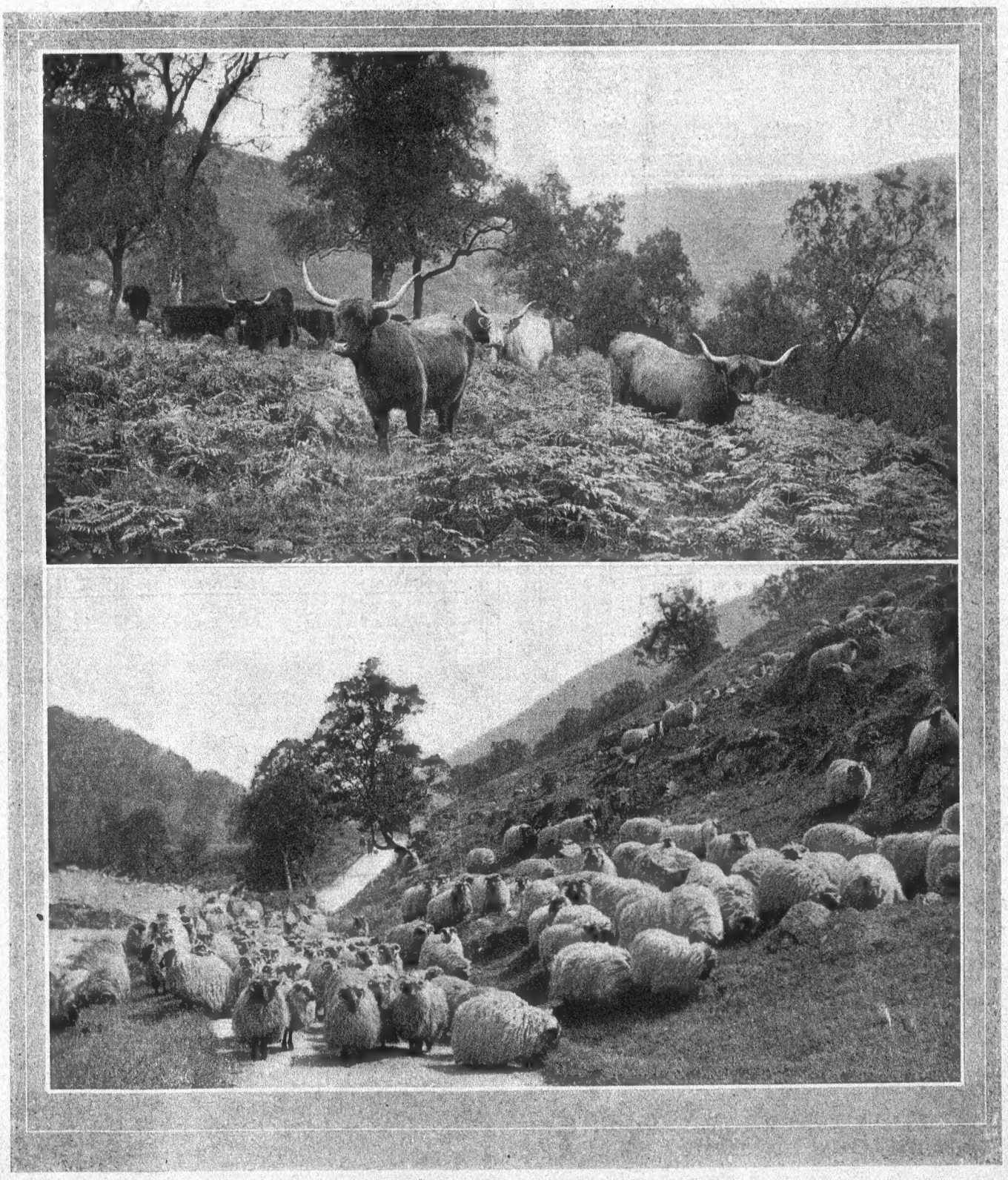
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man — *December 29, 1915* — *$1.50 per Year*



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75,000 Farmers have Profited by this book

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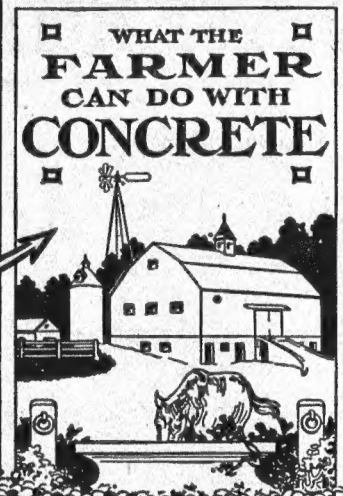

It contains information that has saved them time and money in making farm improvements. It has taught them the economy of building everything of everlasting concrete.

There's no other building material as durable, as adaptable, as easy to use or as low in final cost as concrete.

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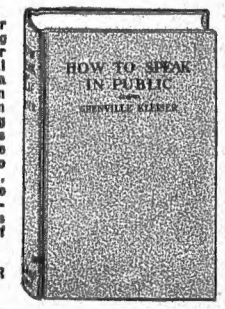
HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

By GRENVILLE KLEISER



The work of the organized farmers thru their local associations in the three provinces during the past five years has developed a large number of good public speakers who are able to deal with important questions from the platform in a very able manner. One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject. It explains the principles of vocal expression and voice culture, and instructs students in public speaking as to the best methods of emphasis and inflection.

THE AUTHOR GIVES COMPLETE RULES FOR PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC SPEECHES

How to divide the subject, how to arrange the material and how to deliver the address. Three hundred pages of the book are devoted to choice selections from the speeches of leading orators of all ages. These are given for practice. We have sold a large number of these books and the demand is steadily increasing. The young men and women of the West who have a desire to take part in public affairs and to aid in the solution of the great problems of today cannot do better than to purchase this book and study it. It contains 533 pages of large, clear type, and is well bound in durable covers. It is an invaluable book to everyone interested in any way in public speaking. Postpaid..... **$1.40**

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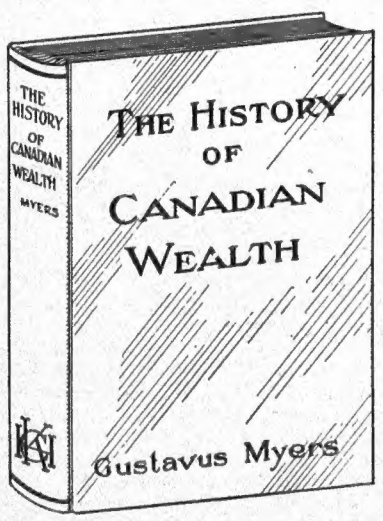
The History of Canadian Wealth

By Gustavus Myers



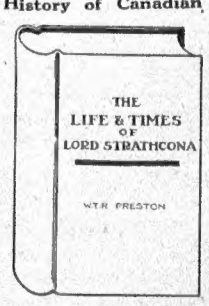
Without exception it can be said that this is one of the most remarkable books ever published on any Canadian question. The author spent several years in Canada studying the records of the past and present. It shows how the natural resources of Canada have been exploited for more than a hundred years by a small number of men. He exposes the system by which the foundations were laid for the fortunes of many of the wealthy families in Canada.

The story of the feudal system as it existed in the early days of Canadian history is set forth in all its baldness. The revolt against feudalism and the establishment of the rule of the fur traders and the landed oligarchy is described with fact and date and the names of the rulers. Mr. Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded by graft and he names the families without fear or favor.

The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public lands is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading "The History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 337 pages, and is attractively bound in blue cloth covers. Postpaid **$1.50**

Life of Lord Strathcona

By W. T. R. PRESTON



This remarkable book on the wealthiest man Canada ever produced has created a tremendous sensation thruout Canada and Great Britain and is selling in enormous quantities. It gives an inside view of the financial history and the political life in Canada, which explains very much of the corruption prominent in our public life. Being a new book it still sells at a high price. Postpaid to any address in Canada..... **$2.50**

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A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us $1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed, within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your $1.50 today

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

Subscriptions and Advertising

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire $1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions $2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line.
Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.
Classified—4 cents per word per issue.
No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

ALBERTA DAIRY TEST

Only two exhibitors competed in the dairy test held in connection with the Fat Stock Show at Calgary on December 15 and 16. The test was conducted under the supervision of C. P. Marker, the dairy commissioner for Alberta, and the awards were made on the following scale: Twenty-five points for each pound of butter fat; three points for each pound of solids-not-fat; one point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days—limit ten points. The test extended over 48 hours and was divided into two sections, one for cows and one for heifers. R. Ness, of DeWinton, won in both sections, in the cow class with "Irene of Lonespruce" and in the heifer class with "Lakeview Clara."

"Irene of Lonespruce" calved on November 19 last, and during the test gave 95 pounds of milk, testing 7.4 per cent. butter fat and 8.4 pounds of solids-not-fat. Her score in the test was 200.25 points. "Threethorn Lily," having calved on December 1, came second with 91.4 pounds of milk, testing 6.5 per cent. butter fat and containing 8.31 pounds of solids-not-fat. She scored 173.43 points. Both are Ayrshire cows. I. Hambly, of Munson, came third with "Victoria Johanna Burke," which calved on May 19 last, and during the test gave 74.3 pounds of milk, testing 4.4 per cent. butter fat and containing 6.01 pounds of solids-not-fat. She scored 100.77 points.

"Lakeview Clara," the winner of the heifer class, gave 77.4 pounds of milk, testing 6.2 and containing 7 pounds of solids-not-fat, scoring a total of 140.95 points. She calved December 2. R. Ness' "Lakeview Miss Prim," calving July 2 last, was second with 63.7 pounds of milk, testing 4.8 and containing 5.54 pounds of solids-not-fat; scoring 103.05 points. Mr. Hambly's "Calgary Korndyke Pontiac" was third with a record of 55.8 pounds of milk, testing 4.2, containing 4.77 pounds of solids-not-fat and scoring 72.90 points. She calved November 30 last.

EGYPTIAN KING WHEAT

Numerous enquiries have recently been received concerning the value as a commercial grain of a supposedly new variety of wheat variously called "Miracle," "Alaska," "Egyptian King," "Seven Headed," which is said to have very high yielding qualities. Any readers interested should refer to their Guide files, and in the issue of February 3, 1915, will be found a complete description with photograph of this grain. Summarizing the information in this article, tests extending over a period of thirteen years gave an average yield per acre for this wheat of 24.4 bushels as compared with 31.7 bushels of Red Fife. A milling and baking test showed that it could not be classed as a hard wheat.

THE ROYAL BANK REPORT

The report presented to the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada at the forty-sixth annual meeting held at Montreal a few days ago, shows Canada's third largest bank to be in a decidedly healthy condition. The Royal has a paid up capital of $11,560,000, a reserve fund of $12,560,000, and $676,472.16 standing to the credit of profit and loss account, so that there is now upwards of $24,000,000 belonging to the shareholders invested in the institution. Deposits by the public at November 30 were $154,976,327.97, and loans amounting to $125,605,094.89, of which $91,141,382.11 was loaned in Canada. Profits for the year amounted to $1,905,576.57, and $614,062.25 was brought forward from the previous year, making $2,519,638.82 available for distribution. From this sum the usual dividend of 12 per cent. on the paid up capital absorbed $1,367,200, war tax on note circulation took $105,966.66, a quarter of a million dollars was written off bank premises account, $100,000 was transferred to the officers' pension fund, and $676,472.16 was carried forward to profit and loss. War conditions have apparently not weakened the position of the Royal.

MANITOBA WOMEN PROMISED THE VOTE

The monster petition which the women of Manitoba have signed as an evidence of their demand for the franchise, was presented to Premier Norris and members of his cabinet on Thursday last. The premier had intimated that he would consider a petition from 15 per cent. of as many women as there were men voting at the last election, a sufficient indication of the desire of the women of Manitoba to take part in political life, and this required a petition of 17,500 signatures. The women gave good measure, for the petition which they presented contained 39,584 signatures, all of women of voting age and Canadian citizenship.

Wonderful Achievement

The feature of the stupendous task of securing all these names was the exploit of Mrs. Amelia Burritt, of Sturgeon Creek. She is 94 years of age, and thru her own unaided efforts she secured 4,250 names. Mrs. Burritt's achievement, when announced, brought forth a storm of applause, in which the premier and ministers joined.

Mrs. Burritt made a brief but eloquent speech, in which she declared that she hoped to live to see the women of Manitoba enfranchised. After the conclusion of his address in response to the deputation, Premier Norris strode down the chamber and grasped the aged lady by the hand.

Premier's Announcement

"The bill providing for the enfranchisement of women of this province is prepared and is now ready for the printers. Before the first session of the legislature is very far advanced we hope to make that bill law." Such was the pronouncement of Premier Norris.

Hon. T. H. Johnson introduced the delegation, and Dr. Mary Crawford, Mrs. A. V. Thomas and Mrs. F. J. Dixon, members of the provincial executive of the Political Equality League, made brief but eloquent speeches relative to the earnest thoroughness with which the work of gathering the signatures had been accomplished.

Grain Growers' Work

Touching references were made by Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Thomas to the devotion of the women on the farms, who, despite their onerous everyday duties, traversed long distances to get signers for the petition. Mrs. Dixon gave a great deal of credit to the Grain Growers' Association for the support given to the petition.

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Monday, January 24,

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100 Head Sucking Colts

These are an extra choice bunch of well bred horses, comprised of 250 mares and 50 geldings all by Imported Clyde, Shire and Percheron Studs. These mares and geldings are all young, sound and of extra good conformation, lots of bone and all good colors. Farmers wanting good horses should attend this sale. Horses will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and absolutely without reserve.

We undertake to load these horses on the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. Railways free of charge. Automobiles will leave 520 Centre St., Calgary in time for this sale. Luncheon Provided. Terms Cash. No Reserve. Buyers from outside points must have Certified Checks or Bank Drafts.

Further particulars may be had by applying to the Auctioneer:

A. Layzell

520 Centre Street, CALGARY

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Field Management and Crop Rotation

By Edward C. Parker

This book is described as the link between the school and the farm. It is the first comprehensive book on the essential features of farm management, discussing the most important problem of modern times, the maintenance of soil productivity and the profitable use of capital and labor in agriculture. The fertility of Western soils does not at present necessitate any considerable attention being paid to the use of commercial fertilizers. However, barn-yard manure is being used to advantage on many farms and eventually commercial fertilizers will have to be included in the management of some soils. It is well to be posted on this subject and this book explains the conditions which warrant the use of commercial fertilizers.

Another very valuable feature of the book is the experimental data which it contains, condensed in a very readable and readily available form for practical application. As additional features the book contains discussions on topics such as plowing, soil inoculation, seed selection, improved crop varieties, fungus diseases and weed eradications in order to provide the reader with many of the detailed facts of soil and crop management. The book also has a very complete appendix of useful facts and statistics such as amounts of seed per acre, grass mixtures, feeding standards, fence costs, work capacity of farm machines and crop costs.

As a reference work this book is a valuable addition to the farm library. It is well illustrated, contains 512 pages and the price postpaid is **$1.50**

The Boy's Workshop

By Clarence B. Kelland

This is the kind of book that every boy would delight in. It tells you how to build all kinds of furniture for camping out, all kinds of fishing tackle, boats, canoes and how to sail them. A chapter is devoted to the construction of sail carts, coasters, aeroplanes, kites, gymnasium equipment, bows and arrows, traps, windmills, etc. Another chapter tells how to make ice-boats, sharpen skates, slides, skis. One of the best chapters describes the boy's workshop, tells how to make his bench and what tools he needs, and there are instructions for building all kinds of furniture, novelties, Christmas presents, toys. Other chapters tell how to catch fur bearing animals, how t. run, signaling for boys, how to make all kinds of knots and ties and hammocks. The ›y who owns this book will direct his energies to useful work, he will be more contented to stay home and be more useful around the farm. 339 pages profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. Postpaid **$1.60**

"Happy Hollow Farm"

By Wm. R. Lighton

This is the story of a newspaper man who, tired of city life, took his family and went out to the country to live on a farm. He bought a run down farm and put into it hard work and good management, with the result that he made a big success of his work. More than the financial results was the great pleasure which he and his family derived from their farm work. The story of the book contains a lot of useful hints on managing a farm and will make any farmer and his family more contented with their work. 318 pages, well illustrated and handsomely bound. Postpaid **$1.35**

Gas, Oil and Steam Engines

By John B. Rathbun

Consulting Engineer and Instructor of the Chicago Technical College

This is a simple, practical and comprehensive book on the construction, operation and repair of all kinds of engines. It deals with the various parts in detail and the various types of engines and also the use of different kinds of fuel. The book is simply written and well illustrated and is a practical treatise for the man who wants to know just how to manage his engine and how to apply it to all kinds of farm work to the best advantage. It pays particular attention to Heat and Power Fuels; it defines the working cycles and thoroughly explains the practical use of the Indicator and Indicator Diagrams. Attention is also paid to the construction and adjustment of the various parts, such as Ignition systems, Carburetors, Lubrication, Cooling Systems, Governors, etc., and all parts of the engine most likely to give trouble. This "Practical Hand-Book of Gas, Oil and Steam Engines" is one of the best books in its line on the market and is recommended by "The Guide" for the use of all machine men. Postpaid **$1.00**

FOUNDATION FOR THE ENGINE

If a gasoline engine is to do its work properly it must be on a really firm foundation. A footing that gives even a small amount not only lessens the efficiency of the engine, but increases the wear and tear very rapidly. The following instructions, issued by one of the cement companies, for building a foundation, should be filed away against the time when they may be wanted:

The concrete should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 3 parts clean, well-graded sand, and 5 parts crushed stone or gravel. All parts should be determined by volume and the use of accurate measuring boxes should be rigidly observed. The sand should all pass a ¼-inch mesh sieve, and the crushed stone or gravel should pass readily thru a 1½-inch sieve. In no case should bank-run gravel be used as taken from the deposit. It should be passed over ¼-inch and 1½-inch screens. That which passes the ¼-inch screen is sand, and that which passes the 1½-inch screen is retained on the ¼-inch screen as gravel. If the size of the engine warrants the use of a reinforced concrete footing, a 1:2:4 mix should be used for the reinforced portion of the concrete. Sufficient water should be used to form a plastic, wet consistence, but not enough to cause separation of the cement and aggregates when placed.

For footings over 6 or 8 square feet in plan, stone up to 2¼ inches may be used. The stone should be graded, as this will insure a strong, dense concrete.

After the exact location of the center line of the foundation has been carefully established, a pit 2 feet to 4 feet deep should be excavated, the length and width being the exact size of the footing. Deposit the mushy wet concrete to the depth determined on the plan. In order to thoroughly key the engine foundation to the footing, embed 3 or 4-inch stones in the portion of the footing under the engine so that they will protrude from the footing.

A box form 8 inches larger in length and width than the engine base should be carefully set over the footing. The inside of the forms should be thoroughly oiled to prevent the concrete from adhering to same. It is essential that the anchor bolts for the engine be carefully spaced and so placed as to take care of any small variations in position. Use a templet for this purpose, and supply for each bolt greased gas-pipes of twice the diameter of the bolts, the pipes to be removed before the engine is set. The purpose of the pipes is to provide for such slight adjustment of bolts as may be required. The anchor bolts should be embedded in the concrete at least 18 inches and supplied with cast-iron washers at the lower ends.

After the templet has been accurately set over the forms and the bolts so arranged that the tops are at proper elevation, the concrete is carefully deposited and spaded in the forms. Turn the gas-pipes from time to time, thus preventing them from sticking to the concrete. The concrete along the forms should be carefully spaded to prevent the formation of air bubbles or pockets.

Damp burlap should be placed over the form after the concrete is placed. This will insure normal setting of the material. After twenty-four hours remove the form. The engine may be set and the bolts adjusted after forty-eight hours. Before the engine is set remove the gas pipes referred to above, and when the engine is finally placed, fill the space around the bolts with 1:1 mortar.

Do not use the engine until the base is at least two weeks old. If necessary to have an exhaust or drain pipe, this may be installed in the form before the concrete is deposited.

Nature Notes

By S. J. Wigley

CONCERNING CATERPILLARS

Had we more orchards and fruit gardens on our western prairies we should view with some alarm and less indifference the increasing number of tent caterpillars and fall web worms. At present these pests are content to feed upon choke cherry and wild gooseberry leaves and man, with other plagues to contend with may well leave Dame Nature to attend to this one.

The tent caterpillar and fall web worm are the only grubs that build tents or nests; the former for shelter against cold in early spring, the latter as a protection against enemies. The tent caterpillar protected by hairs and possibly a bitter taste, fearlessly leaves his tent to feed. The web worm, drawing in and binding leaf after leaf feeds safely in his ever enlarging house, during the months of July and August.

TENT CATERPILLARS

Nature has several methods however, of keeping caterpillars in check. Birds decline to eat tent caterpillars, but when the chrysalis stage is reached the empty silken cocoons tell quite another tale. Sometimes a disease like cholera attacks the colonies and the dead bodies filled with dark fluid are found stuck to the trees. Sometimes, too, a fungous growth may attack them and their dead bodies are filled with spores ready to spread the disease.

Cutworms are sometimes attacked by a fungus known as Empusa virescens, and crawl to a fence or stone to die. Another kind of fungus (Cordyceps melotonthae) destroys white grubs. An entrance being effected into the grub's body the fungus will grow and increase in size, sending out a "stalk" sometimes six inches long and of a dark red color. These curious fruiting bodies produce spores in great quantities and without doubt keep white grubs in check. Perhaps man will some day be able to control cutworms and wireworms by means of this disease, but weather changes so affect the spores that any benefits are uncertain. The spores fall on the caterpillar and throw out germ threads which penetrate the skin and then form another kind of spore inside the body of their victim. Sometimes the whole caterpillar is covered with a white mouldy growth known as the Isaria form.

In New Zealand the Maoris hunt for the club-like fruiting bodies growing on the grub. By them they are known as "hotete" and are greedily eaten because of their nutty flavor. Insect parasites are, however, the most effective way nature has to lessen the number of caterpillars. Certain little flies are constantly laying eggs, either in or on the caterpillar's bodies. To aid nature in this work man has imported several foreign species and the success of this experiment, especially in the States, may be regarded as one of science's most important victories in recent years.

Several kinds of beetles and bugs feed upon caterpillars. One of these, known as the fiery ground beetle (calasoma calidum) is brownish black in color with three rows of reddish spots on each wing cover. Farmers should learn to recognize this friend for it makes cutworms its special prey.

The black ground wasp, too, has a grudge against cutworms and hunts them continuously. Indeed, all wasps use caterpillars as food for young wasp grubs.

Our knowledge of insect friends is as yet very limited and earnest observers are needed in all parts of the Dominion to aid in a most useful and fascinating pursuit.

NOT SO CRAZY

The good clergyman was administering to the needs of the inmates of a private lunatic asylum, and he was especially warned against an exceedingly cross-grained, recently-arrived patient. Nothing daunted, however, the reverend gentleman entered the little room where the man was confined and began conversation with him.

"Is it true," inquired the crazy man, "that Queen Elizabeth has recently married the Sultan of Turkey?"

"Quite true," replied the visitor, bent on humoring the patient.

"And it is also true, I suppose," went on the demented one, "that Lloyd-George has been made Lord Chancellor with a salary of twenty thousand dollars a year?"

"Quite, quite true," said the clergyman, fervently.

"Ah!" said the madman, rubbing his hands with glee. "And, pray, what may you be?"

"I? Oh, I am a minister of the gospel."

"Well," said the man, reflectively, "you look like a minister of the church and you may be one, but you are about the biggest, cold-blooded liar I ever met."

CLERGY AND THE WAR

Nearly 20,000 clergymen of all denominations, being young men of military age, have received Lord Derby's letter inviting them to enlist. The archbishops and bishops of the Church of England have protested against the letter being sent to their clergy, holding that "the solemn ordination to the ministry of Word and Sacrament is not consonant with combatant service in the field." The clergy nevertheless are urging others to do what they refuse to do themselves.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 29th, 1915

DEATH OF MR. SPEAKMAN

The sudden death of James Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was a great shock to the farmers of the prairie provinces. Only a few weeks ago he was in Winnipeg in attendance at the Canadian Council of Agriculture and at the conference with the business men, where he made a very clever and able speech in support of the interest of the farmers whom he represented. Even up till within a few days of his death he was actively engaged in the work of the farmers' organization. Mr. Speakman was one of the best type of the large number of public spirited men who have come to this country from Great Britain during the past generation. For nearly twenty-five years he was engaged in farming in Alberta and he knew all the problems of the farmer at first hand. His experience qualified him exceedingly well to fulfill the duties of the various offices which he held in the U.F.A., and when he reached the office of president he brought with him a very wide knowledge derived from actual experience in the matters with which the organized farmers are called upon to deal. His business experience in his earlier years in the land of his birth was a great asset in handling the larger business problems of the organization of which he was the leader. Mr. Speakman's whole heart as well as his entire physical energy was given to the work in which he was engaged. He was in thorough sympathy with the cause of the farmers and tho he had been only one year in office as president of the U.F.A., the work which was accomplished in that comparatively short time stamped him as one of the very foremost of the leaders of the organized farmers of Canada. Coupled with his other qualities, he was a platform speaker of the first order and possessed the ability to discuss a big question in exceptionally clear and business-like terms. He never talked for the sake of talking and never indulged in what in this country is known as "hot air." He stood firmly for the principles for which the organized farmers have contended, and any who opposed him or endeavored to switch him from his purpose found in him an antagonist who knew what he wanted, why he wanted it and who would not sacrifice principle under any circumstances. Mr. Speakman was a high type of Christian manhood and his life and his work will be an inspiration to the younger generation. His death is a heavy loss to the U.F.A., but it is also a great loss to the organized farmers of the West. Only a year ago his predecessor in office, W. J. Tregillus, died with the same suddenness. The loss of these two men has left a great gap in the ranks of the organized farmers of Alberta, but as a result of their labors there are more men coming forward to carry on to its conclusion the magnificent work in which they were engaged and to which they gave the best that was in them.

THE OLD YEAR

The year 1915 which is now passing into history has wrought remarkable changes in Canada and possibly in this respect it will be a record year. The nation has quickly adjusted itself after the great shock of the war and business has very largely resumed its normal channels. Orders for war supplies have created activities among Eastern manufacturers and the great crop in the West has stimulated business all over Canada. One of the outstanding features of the year has been the revulsion of feeling against the liquor traffic. Alberta goes dry on the first of July next year as a result of the referendum last summer; licenses have disappeared from Saskatchewan and given place to government liquor stores which will also disappear as soon as the people have a chance to vote on them; Manitoba will vote on a prohibition referendum in March and as a result it is confidently expected that the province will go dry in June. In British Columbia also the prohibition forces are gaining strongly as well as in Ontario and Eastern Canada. In the face of all the misery and suffering that the war has brought and will bring to Canada this reduction of the liquor traffic is one of the great blessings which has come to the country. From the standpoint of the organized farmers the old year has been one of great progress. The associations have grown in membership and many new men have come to the front to take their part in the work of the organization. The big crop and good prices have brought a great degree of prosperity to the farmers' business organizations and it is certain that they will accumulate large profits to be used in the extension of the farmers' business. There is always a touch of sadness in the passing of an old year; but the new year is bright with promise and it is wise for us to keep our eyes to the future and its possibilities without dwelling unduly on the sadness of the past.

WHAT I LEARNED IN 1915

Every season something new turns up in farm management. Perhaps the experience has been the means of saving time and money or it may have caused delay and loss. In any case it has been valuable to each individual. We want to publish this practical material and naturally, we depend upon our readers to furnish the information for us. As an incentive we will give a prize of $5 for the best article received on "What I learned in 1915" and prizes of $3 and $2 for the second and third best article respectively. No experience should contain more than five hundred words. Just write down the idea which strikes you now before you lay the paper away and forget about it. Never mind about the spelling or the grammar. We just want facts. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. Send as many different experiences as you like but commence each one on a separate sheet of paper. Whether or not you win a prize you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your experience has been of great help to some brother farmer. All experiences for this competition must be sent to reach this office before January 17.

GIVE AND TAKE

It is a common expression among business and financial men that in the settlement of the questions in dispute between the farmers and other interests both sides must be prepared to give and take, or, in other words, to make concessions. These men consider that the organized farmers are too extreme in their demands and they state that a complete fulfillment of these demands would mean ruin for many other interests. We have not yet been able to see that the demands of the organized farmers are anything more than simple justice, or that they will discriminate unfairly against any business or financial interest. The grain trade was the first big problem in this country with which the organized farmers grappled and it was entirely thru their efforts that the grain trade was reorganized, in fact almost revolutionized, until today it is considered that the grain trade of Canada is on a better footing than in any other country in the world. In going after these reforms in the grain trade the organized farmers have not sought in any way to deprive any persons of a fair return for their labors, but have always advocated a removal of restrictions and the utmost freedom and fairness in competition. In the solution of their other problems the organized farmers have not been nearly so successful chiefly because the headquarters of the other interests concerned are in Eastern Canada and also because they exercise almost complete control over our federal government. It is a tribute to the strength of the organized farmers, however, that all the other big interests of Canada have now given them recognition and are prepared to discuss with them the very problems which a few years ago they ignored. It is a well known truth that the affairs of this world are conducted very largely on a compromise basis. It is not possible very often to have a satisfactory settlement between two or more parties by which each one will receive absolutely all that he desires. It is essential, however, that concessions be made equally and the organized business and financial interests of Canada should consider this carefully. For the last thirty-five years the give and take method has been in vogue in Canada, but the farmers have been doing all the giving and the financial, industrial and transportation interests have been doing all the taking. If there is to be any amicable settlement of the present problems, certainly the first concession must come from those who have secured all the benefits in the past. If it is left for the farmers to secure all these settlements thru political organization and effort it is quite natural that there will not exist the same cordial feeling as would be brought about thru a fair "give and take" arrangement.

ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate agricultural conditions thruout Canada and bring in recommendations for improvements has adopted the name of the Economic and Development Commission. The commission had its first meeting in Ottawa a few days ago and we are in receipt of a report of that meeting from the secretary, W. J. Black. The report of the meeting forwarded by the secretary reads in part as follows:—

> The Commission is desirous of securing information on all matters dealt with in the order-in-council constituting it, and having given publicity to this fact, many communications have been received directing its attention to such subjects of public interest and urging that enquiry should be made as to the following:
>
> 1. The collection and publication of accurate and reliable statistics relative to the agricultural production of the Dominion. This decision is due to the many and persistent demands for the establishment of a system whereby producers may secure definite information not only as to the yields of grain and other crops but accurate figures as to livestock production in the various provinces with a view to the prevention of misrepresentation and market manipulation by interested parties.
>
> 2. The inauguration of some comprehensive plan whereby farmers may obtain more readily and less expensively than at present, long and short term credits for the carrying on of farm operations and the further development of their resources.
>
> 3. The application of the principle of government control to public markets, stock yards and other like utilities with a view to safeguarding the interests of both producers and consumers, possibly by the extension to such utilities of the policy now in force in the case of cold storage warehouses.
>
> 4. The whole question of co-operation in connection with production, marketing and consumption and the advisability of securing simple and uniform legislation providing for the establishing and management of co-operative societies.
>
> 5. The question of settling the vacant lands of Canada, and the future policy respecting immigration and colonization in this connection. It is proposed to carefully consider the suggestion that returned Canadian and British soldiers be afforded an opportunity of settling on the land.
>
> The Commission invites the hearty co-opera-

tion of the Canadian public in the work which it has in hand. While as above stated, it is taking steps to secure the assistance of individuals and organizations likely to be able to furnish information of value on these and other matters coming within the scope of its work, it is to be understood that any person desirous of presenting written statements or appearing personally before the Commission will be accorded every reasonable opportunity of so doing. Communications in this regard addressed to W. J. Black, secretary, 22 Vittoria St., Ottawa, will receive prompt attention.

We stated in these columns some weeks ago that we had very little confidence in this commission as the majority of the men comprising it represented the business and financial interests and possessed little or no knowledge of agricultural conditions. Whether our statement will be justified can only be definitely ascertained when the commission has completed its work. The five questions on which the commission is seeking information are important ones and if they are investigated thoroughly and honestly, undoubtedly much valuable information can be secured. It will be noticed that the commission seeks the co-operation of organizations and individuals and it will therefore be quite in order for the organized farmers or individuals to present to the commission any information or resolutions or opinions that they wish. Undoubtedly better agricultural credit is one of the big problems and it will be remembered that a bill introduced on this subject in the House of Commons by the Hon. Arthur Meighen has been held up for the past two years. It will also be remembered that Premier Borden on his Western tour more than four years ago practically promised co-operative legislation which he has since declined to provide. As soon as the farmers of Canada can make up their minds that this commission is to take hold of these and other problems and give them a fair investigation there will no doubt be a great deal of information placed in their hands. It might be as well to remember, however, that this commission is not the kind that the farmers' and manufacturers' conference asked for and the scope of its investigation does not cover the question of the tariff and taxation, which is one of the biggest problems with which the farmers have to contend. Whatever benefit can be derived from this commission's work, however, will be welcomed by the farmers of Canada.

MANITOBA WOMEN WANT THE VOTE

Last week the Political Equality League presented to the Manitoba Government a petition for equal suffrage signed by 39,584 women of the province of Manitoba. This petition is double in number what was asked for by the government and is a proof that the Manitoba women want the vote. After the petition had been presented, Premier Norris announced to the delegation that the equal suffrage bill has already been prepared on the same principle as the Australian Act giving women the vote on the same terms as men. The bill, he said, would be introduced early in the legislature and would very shortly become law. It is somewhat refreshing in the province of Manitoba to have such a frank and candid statement in response to a delegation. The policy of premiers and cabinet ministers when hearing a delegation is usually to look as wise and important as possible and then "take the matter into their serious consideration." The late Premier Whitney of Ontario broke away from this custom and in his blunt honesty gave delegations a definite answer. We are glad to see Premier Norris pursuing the same course. The day of shrouding our government actions in mystery should be past as it is one of the chief causes of corruption and dishonesty.

This year when the farmers as a rule have more money than usual there will be a proportional increase in the number of people who are trying to get hold of it. All kinds of travelling salesmen will be on the road endeavoring to sell farmers stock in various companies that are being promoted. This is one of the most frequent and widespread sources of loss to the farmers of this country. We would like at this time to sound a note of warning against the indiscriminate purchase of stocks by farmers. The experience of the Farmers Steel and Wire Company, the National Grain Stooker Company, the Hammond Stooker Company, the various abattoir, financial and manufacturing companies that have victimized the farmers to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars should not be forgotten. When the smooth salesman comes round to sell the farmer stock in some company which is to pay him 12 to 20% dividends it is good policy for the farmer to fight shy of these companies, as experience shows they are mere sink-holes for the farmers' money.

Leading Conservative newspapers in Eastern Canada are vigorously demanding an investigation of the work of the old Dominion shell committee. They demand that the Government institute an enquiry to say whether the British Government was deliberately robbed by Canadian shell manufacturers charging two or three times a fair market price for making shells. There is good reason to believe that there is a lot of truth in the charges. Graft seems to be one of the prominent features of Canada's part in the war.

Is it only a coincidence that the year the farmers gave an acre of their wheat for the relief of war sufferers saw the biggest yield in the history of the West?

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

There is good reason to believe that the year 1916 will be made happy in Western Canada by the complete abolition of the licensed liquor traffic in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Alberta has passed a Prohibition Act which comes into force on July 1, 1916; Saskatchewan has already banished the bar, and preparations are being made to vote upon the closing of the liquor stores conducted by the government in the cities and some of the towns; and Manitoba will vote on Prohibition, thru the Macdonald Act, in March next, with every prospect of victory for the temperance cause.

Britain's Fight for Democracy

II.---The Dominant Ideas of British Policy

By J. A. Stevenson

The insular position which kept the British people immune from constant invasions and comparatively free from the entanglements of continental rivalries, enabled them to concentrate their energies more effectively than the Spaniards, French or other European peoples could safely do on the acquisition of the Empire of the New World, which daring navigators had opened up from the year 1400 onwards. Under Elizabeth the English began to lay the foundations of their Overseas Empire, at first thru their sea rovers and then under the earlier Stuarts by permanent settlements in New England and Virginia. The union of the English and Scotch Parliaments in 1707 brought to the task the helpful assistance of the enterprising Scots and Ireland by the same date was more or less pacified. The people of the British Isles were accordingly able by 1720 to turn their undivided attention to trade and external expansion in the New World.

The Task of the British People

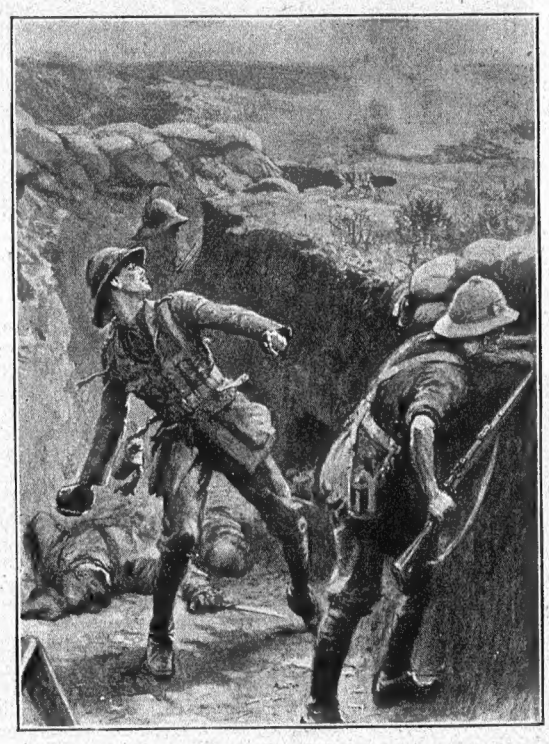
Since their expulsion from France in the time of Joan of Arc, the British people have never desired or attempted to make European conquests or aimed at European supremacy; whenever they have become involved in continental war it was always because their national existence and overseas interests were perilously at stake. While the continental people were dissipating their strength and resources in internecine conflicts we were putting all our efforts into a task more feasible and more beneficial to mankind than the attainment of supremacy over all Europe, which in turn the Spaniards, French and now the Germans have essayed.

Our task was vitally necessary for humanity, to open up the world to the vigorous and progressive civilization of Europe, to establish means of communication over all lands and seas, to organize channels of commercial intercourse with ports and depots of collection and distribution and to provide vast unpeopled regions with a progressive population and the physical machinery of civilization. We gave obedience in so doing to the Biblical command, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." For centuries the civilizations of Europe and Asia had been sundered and separate; we brought them together and made possible a certain unity of the human family hitherto unknown. It would have been more effective and satisfactory if all Europe had formed a co-operative organization to further the diffusion of its civilization, but co-operation in equality and peace being impossible, it seemed necessary and inevitable that our nation should have a free unfettered overseas supremacy to accomplish the work and this supremacy we won and kept by our superior sea power.

And Their Ideal

This vantage won, we proceeded to perform real work and human service towards shaping the material earth itself and improving the organization of mankind so that the life of our planet might in time become a perfected whole and our comparative success in this mission is our chiefest glory. As a nation, the British set themselves the ideal of work in preference to life, achievement rather than enjoyment, looking to the future rather than the present. This ideal found its reflection in British politics and social life. In the later middle ages we established what was for that age an advanced form of constitutional government and continued to liberalize it at successive epochs. In practice the government of Britain was, till 1832, an oligarchy and in actual fact the power resided in the hands of the most efficient from the viewpoint of national policy. The appointed task was to secure dominion over the destinies of the New World and no caste feeling or class cleavage was suffered to prove an obstacle to the national ideal. Even the landed aristocracy of England were never exclusive; our mission gave us a tribe of traders and shop-keepers whose co-operation was necessary at a very early date to the military and landed classes. Families are prone to forget their origin and many a house to whom we attribute pure blueblooded descent owes its wealth and power to the keen business capacities of some banker or trader—witness the Lonsdale and Feversham earldoms. This system of parliamentary government managed by an elastic oligarchy gradually broke down in the eighteenth century; it muddled the problem of remaking the political machinery of the British Empire, rendered necessary by the rise of the American colonies and caused the great schism of 1776. We now can realize how great this calamity was. Had this schism never taken place, democracy would never have been subject to the grave peril she is now facing, but let us never forget that its occurence was largely due to the inspiration of a German king. The system became more and more out of date gradually and corrupt. It withstood Napoleon's onslaught with difficulty, its sponsors, terrified by the excesses of the French revolution and the advance of the democratic idea, became absurdly reactionary and the whole fabric of the old regime slowly collapsed until the Reform Bill of 1832 gave the nation a new lease of political life.

However, by this time full scope had been provided for the enterprise of Britain's sons and there existed in all truth the Napoleonic ideal of the career open to talent and ambition. But when we emerged successful, except for the loss of the United States, in 1815 with the mastery in the extra-European world achieved and the efficient classes of our population provided with infinite possibilities of achievement and prosperity, what had been the fate of the unenterprising classes, inefficient from the standpoint of the national ideal; they came roughly under two heads, the peasantry on the land and the artisans in the towns. Up till 1700 the bulk of British land was held and occupied by a stationary peasantry, living by subsistence farming as more than one-half of the world's population does today, they were backward and indifferent to the idea of expansion. Therefore, the ruling classes decided they must go. Parliament, by the Enclosure Acts, most disastrous pieces of legislation, destroyed the old public commons, which were the strongholds of the peasant system, and practically all the ownership of land passed into the hands of large proprietors who were filled with the ideal of expansion. They



BRITISH PLUCK

HOW LIEUT. FORSHAW WON THE V.C.

When holding the north-west corner of the "Vineyard"—a part of the cultivated region on the Gallipoli Peninsula occupied by the British troops after the Suvla Bay landing—Lieutenant Forshaw's party was attacked and heavily bombed by Turks, who advanced time after time by three trenches which converged at this point; but Lieutenant Forshaw held on, not only directing his men and encouraging them by exposing himself with the utmost disregard to danger, "but personally throwing bombs continuously for forty-one hours." When his detachment was relieved, after twenty-four hours, he volunteered to continue the direction of operations. During this time he smoked incessantly in order to set light to the fuses. Three times during the night of August 8-9 he was again heavily attacked, and once the Turks got over the barricade, but after shooting three with his revolver he led his men forward and recaptured the position. When he rejoined his battalion he was choked and sickened by bomb fumes, and was badly bruised by a fragment of shrapnel, and could barely lift his arm. It was due to his personal example, magnificent courage, and endurance that this very important corner was held. The illustration shows Lieutenant Forshaw in the British trench bombing the enemy's position.

accepted the more advanced of the peasantry as tenant farmers, the rest they degraded to the status of wage laborers, and while in the eighteenth century the solution enabled a more progressive rural policy to be carried out, its ultimate results have been disastrous and resulted in the stagnation of British agriculture. Rural reformers at home mourn over their lost peasantry and the various Small Holdings Acts are efforts to recover them as a necessary element in the commonwealth. In the old village life of England there was a considerable element of the co-operative spirit which agriculturalists are turning to everywhere as a healing salve for their woes; rampant individualism has been one of the great stumbling blocks of modern British farming.

Development of Commerce and Industry

In industry and commerce there were parallel changes. In mediaeval times the control of industry was monopolized by highly organized guilds who were selfishly exclusive and chiefly occupied with supplying purely local needs. They were in a position to, and did for many years, hamper economic progress by their narrow vision. Commerce, however, was naturally in the hands of a wealthy few whose interests coincided with the development policy and gradually industry came to be dominated and managed by the commercial capitalists. The artificer having begun to produce for distant markets in order to increase his gains found himself at the mercy of merchants and bankers for the purpose of exchange and transference and slowly but surely the so-called capitalist system by which the instruments of production, i.e., the tools, machines, material and organization necessary for industry, as well as the machinery for exchanging and transferring goods, passed into the hands of a wealthy few. The old artisan guilds disappeared for the trades unions were not their legitimate heirs; it is significant that the element of reformers called Guild Socialists believe that a modern restoration and adaption of the Guild system would go far to solve the industrial problem. By these changes both agriculture and industry and the masses engaged in them became involved irretrievably in an organic system controlled by men who held the national ideal. The advantage of this condition of affairs was that the resources of the nation could be quickly directed to the attainment of particular objects when occasion arose. We have now fallen behind in national organization, but a century ago there was none to compare with ours in sensitiveness and efficiency.

The Dark Side

Successful as this new system was in expanding Britain into the British Empire, its dark side was very grave. In the widespread economic upheaval, which followed the realization of our mission, and the creation of the national machinery to pursue it, the weak, the ignorant and the backward suffered in a distressing and disastrous fashion. Even had the process of change been carried out with care and forethought there would have been serious suffering, but as it was, neither method nor provision was exercised. Instead, when the public conscience began to realize that whole classes in Britain were incessantly subject to great straits of poverty and despairing conditions, a widespread system of public and private charity was established. As far back as Elizabeth a Poor Law Act was passed and this almsgiving system, amended by tinkerings in successive epochs, held the field till recent years as the Rock of Ages for all who fell out of the ranks of national efficiency. The efficient of all classes held the power, bent on hammering the world into shape at any cost, and as a result the homes of the weak in Great Britain were offered as a sacrifice to the ideals of the strong. Words would fail to describe the domestic stagnation and social misery of the masses of Britain between 1790 and 1830. After 1815 our obvious policy was to consolidate our gains, strengthen the Empire and look after our people. We had completed our appointed task, the winning of the Empire of the New World, which, but for the loss of the United States, would have been completely ours. The British Empire is the model of the future world state which idealists have dreamt of since the beginning of history and in building it we have blazed the trail to make in time the world a more perfect abode for the united human family. But we began to discover that in the process we had acquired a load of debt in the serious misery and degradation of large elements of the British race and to liquidate the debt has been the object and ideal of all true hearted reformers since 1800, however divergent their views and methods.

The Early Reformers

The earlier movements of reform were directed by the middle classes and aimed to secure their own political, social and religious emancipation from the dominance of the aristocracy. The commercial and capitalist classes soon extorted political supremacy at home from the landowners and finding that the old restrictive policy of Protection was a fatal barrier to commercial expansion proceeded to establish the Free Trade system which brought both immediate and permanent benefits to Britain. Most of all, it secured for her the wealth which enabled her to maintain her maritime supremacy and finance the development of her colonies. There was a deep strain of idealism inherent in the economic doctrine. Adam Smith and his disciples taught that the wealth of all the nations was the wealth of each one, that the good of one was the good of all, and natural liberty must be accompanied by universal freedom for trade and manufacture. As a result, we abandoned our policy of restrictive exclusion towards our colonies, gave them responsible government and control of their own economic and political destinies and in our policy towards foreign peoples followed an enlightened cosmopolitanism. We won our Empire thru a policy of exclusive nationalism and we abandoned it at the proper time. Tho some of the Dominions, following a spirit of narrow nationalism, have reverted to the old policy of trade exclusion, the mother country has faithfully adhered to the more liberal system. Lord Cromer has testified to his belief that the other European powers acquiesced in our occupation of Egypt chiefly because they realized that under no other flag

Continued on Page 26

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE FARMER'S WIFE IN BUSINESS

The number of women in the country who are eager to turn an honest penny would surprise you. They want some money that they can feel is their very own, some money to which no husband or father or brother has a tag.

It is probably the fault of our magazines which are mostly written for and by city people that the ways these country women think of for making money are all city ways. "Can I tell them where they can sell hand-embroidered sofa cushions and centre pieces, or is there anything to a certain advertisement offering employment in the form of addressing envelopes?" Unfortunately there are several thousands too many women engaged in these occupations already and a very small demand for the product of their labors.

The much more logical and profitable fields of industry open to them are completely overlooked by these women who would seek their extra shekels thru the hackneyed avenues of city industries.

There is dairying, for example, not just making butter from a cow or two, but the business of dairying entered into as a business and given profound study and hard work.

Next to this comes the raising of pure bred stock cattle, pigs, sheep or horses, an occupation in which some women would be much happier than they would be in doing house work.

Poultry keeping has been engaged in more or less efficiently for so long and so generally that there has been a reaction against this form of employment and yet there is unquestionably a good profit to be made out of this business by the person who is prepared to give it constant attention and thorough study.

But there is always the woman who lacks the physical strength or the inclination for such strenuous out-door work, and for her there are other avenues of wealth. If she is within marketing distance of a good sized town, gardening will be profitable, and if she is too far away for that she might do a tidy little nursery business of her own, raising and selling cuttings of small shrubs and trees.

The woman who is a good pickle maker should be able to find in the city a splendid market for first class home-made pickles, which can not be bought today at any price.

In the making of rag rugs and carpets there is, I believe, another avenue of profit open to the woman who is blessed with skill and good taste, but only to the woman with good taste. These rugs should be made in one, two or at most three quiet shades, such as brown and rose, or brown and green and rose, or green with rose or brown. And they should be either perfectly plain in one solid color or have a narrow conventional border in which the contrasting color is introduced.

In these and a score of other ways which will suggest themselves to the country women with enterprise and imagination it is possible for women to engage in a little business of their own and a business that is native to their circumstances, not a city exotic transplanted to the country.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ANOTHER TESTIMONY TO Y.W.

I was reading the Homemakers page in The Guide when I saw the article by F. E. S. about the Y.W.C.A. As I had to go to the city a few weeks ago alone I should like to say how glad I was to be taken to the Y.W.C.A. I am not accustomed to travel alone and I had never been to the place before. I arrived in the evening about dark. The lady with the badge met me and asked if I had any place to stay. Of course I could have gone to an hotel, but I did not care to go alone. She took me with her to the house. It was rather late, but they made me supper and then took me to a most comfortable room, where everything was beautifully clean, and made me so welcome. I really forgot I was alone in a strange place. I stayed four days and had a most enjoyable time. I live in the country and I was not feeling very well when I went. When I returned home I had received much benefit from a few days' rest. If ever I go to the city again I shall certainly like to stay at the Y.W.C.A. again, as every one tries to make the stranger welcome. I am sure if mothers from the country who could take a few days' rest could know they would be made so comfortable and receive such a welcome they would be very glad.

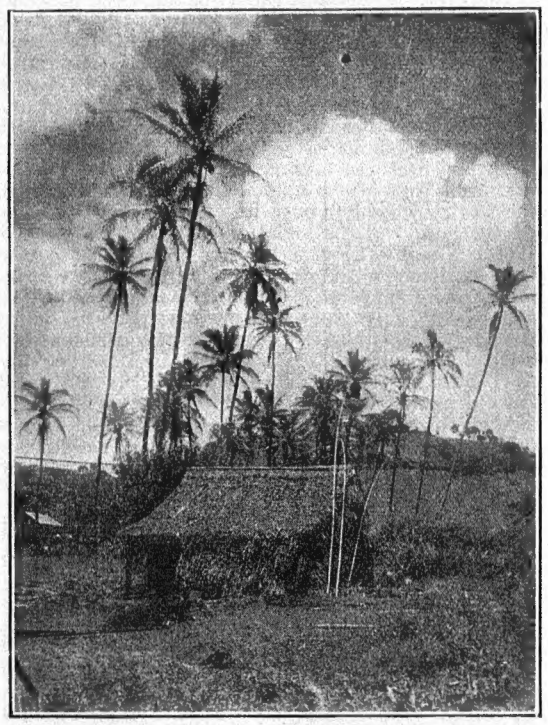
L. G.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Their Climate, Beauties and Industrial Undertakings

The Hawaiian Islands are situated almost exactly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean and lie roughly between the parellels of 18 degrees and 22 -14. North Latitude. Perhaps the best description of them in a concise form may be found in the words of Mark Twain: "the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

The inhabited islands are eight in number, having a combined area of 6,449 square miles, of which 4,015 are comprised in the island of Hawaii, from which the group takes its name. Honolulu, the capital and principal city, is on the island of Oahu, and has a population in excess of 60,000. It is a thoroughly modern and up-to-date city with a splendid harbour and wharf system, excellent electric car service, ex-



Native grass house, cocoanut palms, sugar fields, irrigation flume in background, Island of Hawaii

quisitely beautiful surroundings and a perfect climate.

The Islands seem to have indeed been specially favored by Providence, for they possess the most equable climate in the world, the extreme range of temperature upon the coastal lands having a varaition of only thirty degrees, namely from 55 degrees to 85 degrees. It will thus be seen that there is no intense heat nor disagreeable cold. The months of May and June may be said to alternate throughout the year. There are no tornadoes, no fogs, no long dreary spells of rain, and even the cool trade winds blow softly to cool the sunny hours and to refresh the nights. Although the Islands have every other attribute of the tropics, they stand alone in that they have neither beast nor reptile nor fruit of a poisonous nature.

The Islands possess scenic beauties and natural wonders without a peer in any part of the universe. They have lofty mountains rising to a height of nearly 14,000 feet; the greatest and most easily accessible active volcano in the world; the largest extinct crater in the world; magnificent gorges filled with the blazing flowers of the tropics; hundreds of splendid waterfalls; many miles of caves and lava tubes; wonderful old ruined temples; unique lava flows and gigantic peaks covered with everlasting snow.

There is no finer tourist country in the world. The various islands are splendidly served by fast passenger steamers, and there are excellent automobile roads and good hotels everywhere.

This is the first instalment of an article dealing with the industries of the Hawaiian Islands, which with the accompanying illustrations has been procured directly from the Hawaiian Promotion Committee.

THE SOCIALISTS' PSYCHOLOGY

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of November 17, you have an article on "Our Friend the Socialist," in which you point out a number of respects in which Socialists are psychologically at fault. May I have a little space to discuss some of these criticisms?

You say, Socialists are "psychologically at fault" because they completely overlook the fact that their real slavery is to the intelligence of their neighbor, John Smith.

Now, Socialists distribute many papers and pamphlets; they keep lecturers at work; they are always trying to persuade John Smith to read socialist books. Do not these facts tend to prove that they fully realize that Socialism will come only when John Smith wants it to come and that they know their most important duty is to educate John Smith to an understanding of his position in society.

You are probably nearer the truth when you say "the second psychological mistake of the Socialist is his manner of approaching the unbeliever." It is true that the Socialist is often too "belligerent," "dictatorial," "intolerant," and "vociferous," but I am convinced that in future every Socialist reader of the Country Homemakers page will cultivate "tact and a profound understanding of human nature in both of which the majority of Socialists are wanting."

"The Socialist is psychologically at fault also because he is absolutely a whole loafer." On this count the Socialist pleads guilty. He glories in the fact that he is a whole loafer. He has a concrete goal and he believes in going straight towards it rather than in "chasing along a few hundred yards" in one direction, and then "trotting along a few hundred yards" in some other direction.

And by the way, as he journeys towards his concrete goal of the co-operative commonwealth, he not only preaches but he practices such reforms as Woman Suffrage and Direct Legislation. Socialists, in every country in which they are organized, conduct their party affairs under equal suffrage and direct legislation principles. They believe too, in this they are probably "psychologically at fault," that they do more even in bringing about such reforms than do the half loaf reformers.

Finally the Socialist falls too frequently into the psychological error of making greatly exaggerated statements." "If it is so it is a grievous fault." And I am afraid it is so. But whether it should be any solace to the Socialist or not, he has no monopoly in this line as the following quotation will show. "There are only a handful of people in this Western Country too poor to buy a few good books at the price books are today and none too poor to be rested and inspired by the beautiful and fanciful." How often have you seen a homesteader's wife after her daily round of drudgery turn to such a poem as Hiawatha for rest and inspiration? Anyone who is acquainted with the actual conditions knows many people on the prairie who are absolutely too poor to be so rested and inspired.

SOCIALIST

Having come with my parents to Manitoba as a tiny girl, and settled on a farm twenty miles from town in the years when one frozen crop followed another and the good crops were paid for at 37c and 42c a bushel for No. 1 hard wheat, I think I know pioneer life at its hardest. And in all those years there was not a week when my mother could not find time to read us a story and the hard times we were facing did not spoil our enjoyment of a fairy tale in the least. On the contrary it was a blessed escape from reality

F. M. B.

BETTER "MOVIES" WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your remarks at the close of your "horrid" description of an afternoon at a "Movie" were very timely.

Children should be kept fresh and sweet as long as possible.

Some actress once said that she never allowed herself, even in private, to perform an ungraceful motion. Why should we entertain ourselves with anything that is inelegant and bordering on vulgar?

Would you kindly tell me where I could find a book or magazine showing working drawings of built-in furniture, or home-made articles such as are made in manual training classes in Collegiates?

Yours, F.

The book department of The Guide has a book for sale called "Boys-Make-at-Home-Things," which might help you. The price is $1.25. F. M. B.

YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT

A woman who never had a garden was unexpectedly afforded the opportunity to possess one wherein she could do just as she pleased. It was, therefore, with careful study that she perused the seed catalogs.

One day her husband came home and found her deep in its illustrated pages. She had a long list of names written on a sheet of paper, which, she announced, contained the seeds which she wished her husband to procure for her.

"You want these flowers to bloom this summer, don't you?" asked her husband, after looking at the list.

"Why, yes."

"Well, then, it may interest you to learn that those you have put down here don't bloom until the second summer."

"Oh, that's all right," said the wife. "I am making up my list from a last year's catalog."

HIS SISTER KNEW

Paul, aged seven, resembled a question mark. The other day he asked his big sister what fog was. While she was thinking of a simple explanation, four-year-old Ruth broke in, with:

"Why, Paul, don't you know it's when the earth sweats?"

TOO SOON FOR FLOYD

Mother was much annoyed by the presence of some flies in the room and asked six-year-old Floyd to take the fly-killer and try to hit some of them. He was reluctant.

"Play that it's a ball game, and you are the batter," she suggested.

A few moments later she was surprised to see the young fan with his sleeves rolled up while he whacked vigorously at a chair with the fly-killer bat.

"I'm licking the umpire, mamma," he explained. "He put me out before I'd even batted a fly."

Mechanical Seed Selection

In addition to hand selection the fanning mill or grain grader should be used, and no farm equipment is complete without one of these machines

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan

Seager Wheeler.

My last article in The Guide would not be complete without some reference to the use of the fanning mill or grain cleaner. No matter how carefully seed grain is hand selected the best results can not be obtained from one season to another without great care is exercised in cleaning and grading for seed purposes all the seed to be sown. A good fanning mill is indispensable and no farm equipment is complete without one. While it is profitable to use one for cleaning up marketable grain before it is sold, not only with a view to raising the grade, but to separate out all the weed seeds and light grain that may be used profitably in the shape of feed, it is not absolutely necessary for this purpose, but its use for seed purposes is another matter and one cannot afford to do without one. It is safe to say that used judiciously it will repay for itself in one season in the betterment of the seed grain. On a great many farms there are no fanning mills. Some farmers depend on borrowing from their neighbor. This is not a sound policy for many reasons. There are a number of different makes and styles of fanning mills and each one differs from the other in some respect or other, and to do good work one must have some knowledge of the operation of the mill used and this is not always possible when it is borrowed for a day or two. The mill may not be in good working order, the proper assortment of sieves may not be there to do good work, they may be damaged or broken or some part not in proper order. The operation or adjustment may not be understood. To do the best work there should be a range in the size of the different sieves to do the work needed. Thus screens should be suitable for wheat, oats, barley, etc.

A fanning mill should not be loaned away from the farm because it is almost as particular as a watch and unless it is in proper working order as it leaves the factory it cannot do good work. The sieves are easily damaged, broken or dented and should be carefully handled and taken great care of. This cannot be done when it is the practice to loan it away from the farm. The proper place for the fanning mill is on the farm. It is just as important as any other implement. I would advise every farmer to own a good fanning mill and take care of it. Loan a plow, binder, cultivator or packer if you wish, but don't loan your fanning mill if you want to get the best service from it.

Prepare Seed for Spring Now

I had reference in my last article in The Guide on the importance of seed selection. I shall now deal with the part that the fanning mill plays in this connection. This will apply in either case whether seed selection is done or not. The seed that goes into the ground should be thoroughly prepared beforehand and now in the slack time during the winter months is the time to do it. When the grain leaves the threshing machine and is placed in bins or granaries, altho it may be absolutely free of any weed seeds, it is far from being fit for seeding purposes. If we were to take a bushel of wheat, for instance, from the bin, whether free of weed seeds or not, and a separation was made of the sample, we would find in an average sample of good grain large plump grain, small plump grain, large shrunken grain, small shrunken grain, some immature grains, as well as some medium sized grains. The sample would not be uniform in size and weight, no matter how clean it may be. We would also find a proportion of chaff, dust, white caps, straw, more or less, according to how clean the separation was made at the time of threshing. When the sample is weedy we would find probably one or more of the different weed seeds, all differing in size and weight, and also probably some grains of other kinds.

To make a perfect separation of all these different lots requires some experience and knowledge of the use of the fanning mill or grain cleaner and this is hardly possible unless one is the owner of a good mill and fully understands the working of it and its capabilities. As this article is to supplement my former article on seed selection, I shall deal with the preparation of good selected seeds as this is important if rapid improvement is to be made. It is essential that care be taken in cleaning and grading up for seed purposes. No perfect sample that may be called good seed, or used for exhibition purposes, can come direct from the field or threshing machine. No matter how perfect or uniform a field or plot of grain may appear to be at the time of harvesting, there are always some imperfectly filled heads scattered thruout the crop. If any single plant is pulled up by the roots it will be found that the tallest and largest head are those that first come out of the shot blade, and the others may be later stools with smaller heads, having probably imperfectly matured grain in some of these late stools. In separating the grain from a single head there will be found to be three grades with respect to size of the grains. At the base of the head are small grains. As each spikelet nears the centre of the head they increase in size and in the size of the grain. As they leave the centre of the head they decrease in size toward the tip of the head. These three grades in a single head may be classed as the small grains, the medium and the large grains. Again, the strongest and best matured stems or stools are those that first come out into head, and naturally these contain heavier and more vigorous seed. Separate out these three grades and the large, plump seed will be found to be in the minority. If one made a choice of these three lots for seed it is to be expected that the large, plump grains would be chosen for seed purposes. The practicable means to make this separation is by the judicious use of the fanning mill or grain cleaner or grader, and it is to the interest of every grain grower to do this work.

Hand selected half-acre seed plot of Canadian Thorpe barley. Special selection for upright straw. Yield 72 bushels per acre.

The Best Seed is often Sold

It is a fact that many farmers sell the best seed from the farms for the consideration of a few cents per bushel and make use of the poorest quality for seed. In many instances the cream of the grain is shipped out of the country to the great loss of the grower when no provision is made to first of all hold back the best for seed.

The first consideration should be to separate out all the largest and plumpest grain, putting back again into the bin the smaller grain that is removed to be sold as market grain. If no other attempt is made in seed selection it is essential that it be done by the fanning mill.

With regard to the undesirable small kernels, it is not meant that these will not grow or even give good returns, but it has been fully demonstrated that an increase in yield is effected by the use of large plump seed over that from the smaller grains. Frozen or frosted grains make good seed and even immature grains will germinate and grow, but to make use of them from season to season deteriorates the seed. It is going backward instead of forward. Fanning mill selection combined with seed selection makes for a decided improvement which is more noticeable each season. Good, sound, plump seed will germinate more readily in an adverse spring. There is a struggle for existence in the plant kingdom as elsewhere and the battle is to the strong. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Take pains and grade up all seed as carefully as possible each season.

Good Blast Required

If a good blast is used the fanning mill will take out the light immature grains, the split or cracked grain, the lighter, diseased grain, the dust, chaff and straw,

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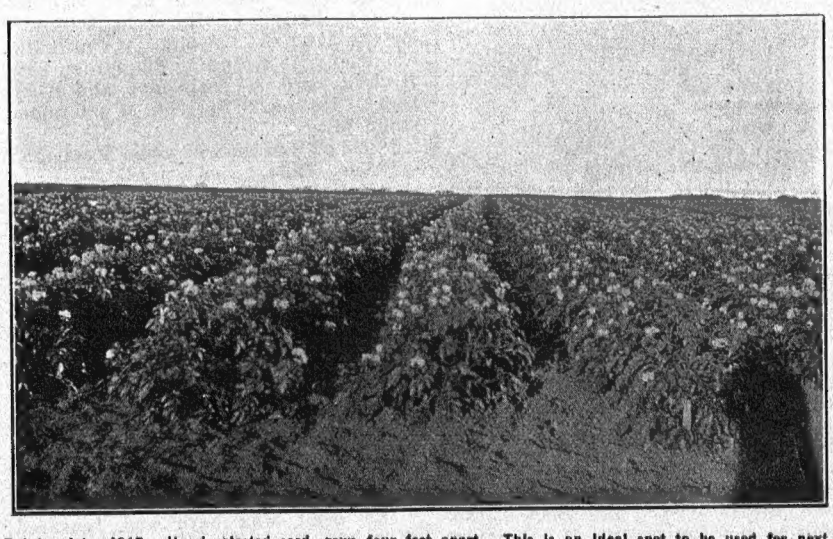

Potato plots, 1915. Hand selected seed, rows four feet apart. This is an ideal spot to be used for next season's seed grain plots.

Crop of soy beans grown in 1914. Frost killed the 1915 crop.

A Desert Eden

A NOVELETTE

By Edwin L. Sabin

Continued from Last Week

Threading quickly the cedars, he arrived at the reservoir; she was not there. The spot was empty of her. She was not in the garden.

Calling as before, he hurried, frightened but resolute, around to the cave.

She was not there, either!

This was a relief—altho he had hoped, also, to find her there safe and asleep. But the magic realm of pool, garden and cave was all untenanted.

He returned again to the spot at the edge of the pool where he had left her—where he had kissed her—where she had been so fair and sweet and dear—and called:

"Bowie! If you're hiding, for heaven's sake come out. You've got me scared, dear."

No voice replied.

"Bowie! Oh, Bowie!"

He examined the ground for trace of intruding foot, or for struggle. He could find nothing. This was reassuring, yet it was alarming, too.

It only increased the mysteries of the place. What had tilled the garden may have taken her!

He began to roam, searching the cedars, thence the open outside, for the glint of her white garb. It was impossible that she should or could be concealed! The moonlight made all things—except her—distinct.

He bethought of the reservoir. Perhaps she was in it!

With a moan he ran like a wild person. He ought to have investigated it before. It was deep enough, if she had fainted or had been thrown in unconscious.

Circling the brink, kneeling and peering, fearfully, for a glimpse of whiteness, he at last sighed, gladdened. The bottom, under the clear water, was innocent of tragedy, thank God!

Next the thought of a fall from the mesa edge smote him.

He fairly ran from point to point, leaning over to gaze down. The moon was high, spreading its beams evenly on all sides, so that he could see the sands below. And finally he was convinced that she was not there.

Silver desert, like silvery mesa, gave no trace of her.

He stood, breathing quick, listening, looking, his mind, like his eyes, darting vainly hither and thither.

"Whoo-ee! Bowie!" he called.

What the dickens! Where was she! No movement, nor even an echo, responded to him. The tranquil world slept.

Pshaw! He wagered that she was tucked in, at camp. Of course. She had fooled him. That was it. Heart lightened by the surmise, he made for the pinons.

She had taken the occasion of his search to turn in. Probably she had gone to sleep at once, and was not knowing how she had frightened him. He fully anticipated seeing her occupying the oppointed spot near the two others. He prayed that this might be so.

But the coverings lay as arranged. They revealed no outlines of Bowie.

She was not hiding in the airship. He knew that she couldn't be, but he clutched at every hope.

The increasing fear which had pricked him hither and thither, in feverish activity, now by reaction numbed him; he paused, and hesitated, helplessly. He was uncertain whether he ought to awaken the others.

It was a nightmare; it must be a nightmare!

Nobody could thus vanish utterly, in broad moonshine, on a level, deserted mesa. Nevertheless—and he pinched himself again and again, desperately—that had happened. Bowie was gone!

If planned as a joke, it had developed past the joking stage. And probably it was no longer a joke to her; her absence was beyond her control. That was the worst feature.

Good God, he supposed that he ought to awaken the colonel!

No, he would make one more search, first; one more, and Bowie might turn up. He shrank from alarming anybody needlessly; and the colonel would be of no use.

But Mrs. Bool interposed. The parasol which finished off the mushroom effect that, swathed and canopied, she presented, heaved and tilted, and prompted by motherly vigilance less obsessed than her other faculties, she half sat up, blinking about her.

Not a lovely creation, in the moonlight, was disheveled Mrs. Bool—nor, at the juncture, a welcome one.

She sleepily surveyed the young man.

"What time is it?"

"About half past ten, I should think, Mrs. Bool."

"Bowie?"

It had come!

"Bowie! Bowie dear."

Mrs. Bool's thin quaver grew firm.

Not unlike a fat goose she craned, inspecting the spot where according to propriety her daughter should have been figuratively housed. The young man bided the inevitable.

"Why, where is Bowie?"

This was a demand.

"I don't know, Mrs. Bool. I can't find her."

Mrs. Bool's swathings heaved apart. She sat up wholly and stared. Her eyes left his face and swept wildly about. She gasped.

"Don't know! But, Daniel! Hasn't she been with you? What has happened?"

"I don't know, Mrs. Bool," he only could confess, miserably. "She was with me until half an hour ago. Then she disappeared. I've been looking high and low for her ever since."

Mrs. Bool called frantically: "Bowie! Bowie! Come this instant!" She again addressed the young man. "I don't understand. This is frightful! It's indecent! I demand to know what you have done with her. I shall wake the colonel. I never heard of such an outrage. The colonel must be roused at once. The idea, sir! Colonel! Colonel! Wake up! Something has happened to Bowie."

"Eh?" The colonel mumbled stupidly.

"Bowie has gone. Daniel says she has disappeared. I don't understand."

"What's that? Nonsense! Isn't she here?"

The colonel, too, sat up; he struggled hard to bridge the space between fancy and fact.

His round, florid face was poignant as his internal machinery rebelliously resumed interrupted routine, his blouse was under his double chin, his helmet was askew.

"No. And he says he doesn't know where she is."

"Bowie!" The old colonel's gruff, parade-ground tone barked gruffily into the moonlight. "Where are you? Why aren't you in bed?"

"She doesn't answer," wailed his wife. "Where is my daughter? Make him tell, Benjamin."

"Where's that girl, sir?" demanded the colonel, bestirring to arise.

He staggered to his feet, and swelled belligerent.

"I wish I knew, but I don't; I absolutely don't." The young man replied earnestly. "I'll explain what I do know, if you'll give me a chance."

"By gad, you'd better, and quick, too," retorted the colonel. "Bowie!" he boomed. "Bowie!" He squared his shoulders, pulled smooth his blouse, straightened his helmet, and with heels together waited sternly upon the young man. "Report!" he ordered.

Daviess did so.

He related what was incumbent upon him to relate; some of the items—such as the kiss—were not, it seemed to him, of importance in the especial case. But even with that included, the narrative could be only a bald one.

He had left Bowie, sitting alone for a minute by her own request; thereupon she had vanished.

"The idea!" gasped Mrs. Bool, at the conclusion. "Preposterous! I never heard of such a thing."

"Where's that girl, sir?" demanded the colonel.

"Your report is insufficient," declared the colonel. "I hold you responsible. And by gad, sir, if that girl is not returned safe and sound, you shall be hanged, or I'll shoot you with my own hand. I will, by the eternal! I'll shoot you like a dog!"

"But great heavens, colonel, and you too, Mrs. Bool: I love Bowie as much as you do. You know that. I wouldn't harm her—I couldn't harm her. I'd cut off my right arm any day for her. She's gone entirely without my slightest knowledge. I've searched the place over for her."

"She's fallen down some hole, then," asserted the colonel.

"A wild animal has got her!" wailed his wife.

"We can only keep looking. I'll start out again. We must find her," spoke Daviess, doggedly.

"Cross-section the island—the plateau, that is. Cross-section the plateau, sir," ordered the colonel. "You stay here, my dear," he instructed, to his wife. "We'll bring her in, if we find her, or she may come of herself."

"My child," moaned the poor woman.

Nothing is more pathetic in distress than fatness.

The colonel moved in the one direction, Daviess in the other—not opposite but at right angle.

His course took him past the cedar grove.

He halted, on the farther side of it, to look back into it and again to search it with hungry gaze.

Infringing suddenly on his sight, there stood Bowie!

It was the white of her, and the grace of her; he could not mistake.

At a glad run he returned; she advanced to meet him. Where had she been?

As he drew near she waved her hand with her familiar girlish gesture, and stopped to await. In the moonlight her face was sparkling, eager.

He did not have a chance to speak a word ere she was talking excitedly.

"Danny," she exclaimed, "come quick! I've found out everything. I know the gardener. There is one. The dearest old priest! Come! I'll show you!"

But first he must touch her; he must know that she was really with him; that it was Bowie, his Bowie, alive and well and sound.

He gathered her in to him; he could not help it; he held her close, and felt that she was indeed warm, living flesh and blood. And she did not resent.

No, she yielded willingly to his clasp; she let her cheek press against his; her hair brushed his lips.

"But where were you, Bowie?" he reproved, choked with joy. "I couldn't find you. I've been hunting high and low."

"I was right there. I was talking with the old priest. You passed me, and seemed not to see me at all." She disengaged herself. "Do come, Danny!" By the hand she led him. "You'll like him, too. He's tending his garden now. He lives here. It's his cave, and everything. He speaks Spanish. I can understand him."

"Didn't you answer when I called?"

"Yes. Didn't you hear?"

"Not a word."

He suffered her to lead him—altho to follow her and keep her was his only thought. Not again would he leave her, to lose her.

They hastened thru the moonlight-fretted cedars, and the garden patch was revealed.

Amid it stood now a figure.

"He's there," whispered the girl jubilantly. "Be nice to him, Danny, because he's been nice to me."

The figure was that of a priest—a tall, spare man, in black cassock girded by a twisted rope.

His head was bare and tonsured; about the circumference of the tonsure

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Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT No. 9 CONVENTION

The convention of District No. 9, held at Wynyard on December 14 and 15, once more proved a great success. Owing to bereavement the Central Secretary was unable to be present, much sympathy with him being expressed on that account.

J. A. Maharg, president of the association, gave an address of about one and a half hours' duration, in which he dealt with the association's great scheme for a wider federation of all farmers' organizations in the West. He also dealt with the Life Membership scheme and the debenture proposition for financing the association. This address was full of information, and was received with much enthusiasm by the delegates.

Mrs. McNaughtan, of the W.G.G.A., delivered an encouraging and soul-enthusing address, showing what the Women's Section is doing for the improvement of home life on the farm. She also dealt with the subject of medical aid for rural homes.

Thos. Sales, of Langham, was also present, and gave a humorous account of the good work being done in his district. He also threw out a challenge to the Wynyard convention with respect to life membership and individual debentures. At the conclusion of his speech life memberships and individual debentures began to pour in, until Mr. Sales was compelled to exclaim, "I'm beat! Reid has put it over me." The total result was $246 in life memberships and two individual debentures, with several signed promises for both.

Rev. Father Sinnett was present as a delegate from his settlement, and took an active part in the debates. The sessions were pervaded with a spirit of brotherhood and optimism.

The people of Wynyard again tried to excel themselves by their kind hospitality in providing for the comfort of the delegates. Mr. Shinners' orchestra presented some excellent music at the opening of the convention. A supper was provided at the close by the Wynyard G.G.A. at the Queen's Hotel, followed by a dance for those who cared to trip the light fantastic.

JOHN F. REID,
District Director.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

The Patriotic Acre scheme is still making good progress, and the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are proving that their enthusiasm in adopting the scheme at Regina was no empty show. That they are prepared to stand by their promises is abundantly verified by every mail received at the Central office, contributions coming in with a flow the steadiness of which is remarkable. At the present time the acres promised amount to more than 5,400. Against these we have to set actual contributions of about 45.000 bushels of grain and more than $10,000 in cash. This gives an assured total of more than two and a quarter million pounds of flour, and there is much more to follow. The spirit shown and the gift are alike magnificent. —S. W. Y.

DISTRICT 13 CONVENTION

To Officers and Members in District 13:—Kindly note that District 13 convention, to be held in Saskatoon, January 11 and 12, will convene in the Wilson Hall, over the Woodside Grocery.

It is expected that the following speakers will be present: President J. A. Maharg or Central Secretary J. B. Musselman, Hon. George Langley, J. F. Reid, District Director W. H. Lilwall, Mrs. McNaughtan and Miss Erma Stocking.

DINSMORE FOR FREE WHEAT

The following is a resolution passed by the Dinsmore Local: "Resolved, that whereas the United States has offered Canada Free Trade in wheat and wheat products if Canada removes duty on similar articles, we, the members of the Dinsmore Local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, urgently petition the government to accept the same as speedily as possible."

H. P. TAYLOR,
Sec., Dinsmore Local.

DISTRICT 1 CONVENTION

To Officers and Members in District 1:—Kindly note that District 1 convention will open at 3 p.m. at Elbow, Thursday, January 13, and will continue during Friday, the 14th. I trust every local will be well represented at this convention.

W. H. BEESLEY.
District Director.

DISTRICT 16 CONVENTION

To Officers and Members in District 16:—Please note that the convention for District 16 will open at 2 p.m. at Conquest, in Murchison's Hall, Tuesday, January 11. The following speakers will be present: President J. A. Maharg, J. F. Reid, Thos. Sales, and your district director.

W. T. HALL,
District Director Dist. 16.

DISTRICT 14 CONVENTION

To Officers and Members in District 14:—The convention for District 14 will open at Swift Current, Monday evening, January 17, at 7.30 p.m.

The following speakers will be present: J. A. Maharg, president; J. B. Musselman, Central secretary; Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, and your district director. Remember the date, January 17, 7.30 p.m.

T. M. MORGAN,
District Director.

CO-OPERATION AND THE LOCAL

Dear Sir,—We have an Agricultural Co-operative Association as well as a Grain Growers' Association here, and think that the Co-operative Association is unnecessary. 1. Would it be advisable to disorganize the Co-operative Association, and incorporate under the name of "The Grain Growers' Association," with a trading account, similar to Central? If so, how would we proceed? 2. Would one set of directors answer if change was made? 3. If members of other Locals took shares, could they be represented on our board for trading accounts, as they would not be members of our association. 4. Would people in order to belong to the Grain Growers' Association still pay a membership fee, as well as take shares for trading purposes?

J. A. LUDLOW,
Secretary, Empire Builders' Local.

Secretary, Empire Builders' Local.—Your favor of the 29th ult., was held over during my absence for my personal attention.

The question which you raise is dealt with at some length in the pamphlet which is just coming from the press, and of which a copy will be forwarded you in the course of a few days. In order to bring about the federation of your Co-operative Association with the G.G.A. Local it will not be necessary to disorganize the Co-operative Association. At a great many places where co-operative associations were formed as such before the recent amendments to our charter and the Co-operative Associations Act they are now coming back into the Association and carrying on all the work under the one body. The following is the course pursued:—A legally advertised shareholders' meeting of the Co-operative Association is called. At the same time a meeting of the members of the G.G.A. should be called. With the consent of the G.G.A. the shareholders of the Co-operative Association pass the following by-laws:

By-law No. That the name of this association be changed to that of "The Assiniboia (or such other name as you may choose) Grain Growers' Association, Limited."

By-law No. That this Association shall affiliate with The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and pay to its central secretary fifty cents each per annum for each of its members, except such as are Life Members thereof.

By-law No. Non-shareholders may become members of the Association as provided in section 4, sub-section 4 of the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Non-shareholder members may vote on all questions not affecting the trading capital of the Association.

A certified copy of these by-laws may be forwarded to W. W. Thompson, director, Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture. Regina, accompanied by $1.50 registration fees. A copy thereof must also be sent to this office in order that your affiliation may be duly recorded so that you may be entitled to your proper representation at the Convention, and thru it to your full voice in the government of the association.

It will also be necessary for your incorporated Local to invest in the capital of the Trading Department if you wish to share in its profits. This phase is also fully dealt with in pamphlet No. 13. You will then be a Local of the G.G.A., with all the powers which are conferred on a co-operative association besides. You will carry on all the educational and propagandist work, as well as the trading activities of the association at your point.

Your directors had better be elected as required by the Co-operative Associations Act—three for one year, three for two and three for three years, tho this is not absolutely necessary. Your president and vice-president can be elected at your annual meeting the same as before, but to fulfill the letter of the act of incorporation their election must be verified by the new board at its first meeting.

If members of other Locals wish to take shares in your Local they would be member of your Local, as well as be fully entitled to stand for office therein. It will be for your Board of Directors to say whether shareholder members shall pay any membership fee or not, but the Local will have to pay the Central 50c. per annum for each of its members, whether shareholders or not. There is no other way in which your body can be given its proper representation in the Central than by paying the membership fees to the Central. There may be a little duplication of the small 50c. in this way, but in any event the fee to the Central is not in itself sufficient to cover the actual cash expense incurred by the Central in carrying on the organization and educational work.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

QUICK RESULTS

Many thanks for your favor of recent date with regard to Mr. Wright, the blacksmith. We will take the matter up at our next meeting, and then write him. For quick results it is certainly hard to beat the G.G.A.

Enclosed is a circular received from the McLean Publishing Company. I take it that this is not of the same order as the farmers' lumber company, recently exposed in The Guide, and that no harm would result from sending them the list of members or others as they ask. The magazine they refer to seems quite a good paper. I will await your reply before answering them.

LEWIS JOHN HARVEY,
Sec., Vidora Local.

Sec., Vidora Local:—I have your favor of the 1st inst., and am encouraged by your commendation.

Regarding the circular letter sent you by the Farmers' Magazine of Toronto, I have to state that this magazine and its editor, F. M. Chapman, are in full sympathy with and have the confidence of the Ontario leaders of the farmers' movement.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following is a list of places and dates for the holding of District Conventions:

District	Directors	Date	Place
1	W. H. Beesley	January 13 and 14	Elbow
6	F. M. Redman	January 4	Indian Head
8	Thorne M. Eddy	January 4	Davidson
14	T. M. Morgan	January 17 and 18	Swift Current
15	Frank Burton	January 25	Assiniboia
16	W. T. Hall	January 11 and 12	Conquest

WANT FREE WHEAT

The following resolution was passed at our last meeting: "Whereas the United States has offered Canada Free Trade in wheat and wheat products if Canada removes duty on similar articles entering Canada, we as a branch of the S.G.G.A., ask the government to take the necessary steps to secure free access to the United States market."

GEORGE LUCK,
Pres., Rayside Local.

BERMUDA REPORTS

Enclosed find $12 membership fees for twenty-four members. This brings our local up to forty-four paid up members with two affiliated members from other locals.

We held a fowl supper on November 24 in aid of this branch, when we had a crowded school house. Supper was served from seven to ten, and one hundred and fifty people sat down.

This local has handled about $7,000 worth of different supplies the last season. We handled 6,000 pounds of twine thru Stalwart Local. This twine proved satisfactory; not one complaint was received from the twenty-five farmers who used it. This was The Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s twine. We used the 100 pound sample of Equity twine and it was excellent.

Hoping to place our order early in the season for our next year's supply of twine.

CHARLES FETTERLEY,
Sec., Bermuda Local.

WILL EXHIBIT GRAIN

Pilot Grove Local held its third meeting on November 27 at the school, most of the members being present. It was decided to enter the grain exhibit competition.

A debate then took place, the plan followed being that various questions were written by members and afterwards read out by the president; each question was discussed and answered by the meeting. This is a good form of debate and arouses much interest and discussion.

ROVIS REEVES,
Secretary.

SOLDIER MEMBER HONORED

At the annual meeting of Bratton Local the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that C. J. Ward, our late president, having joined the C.E. Force, be elected honorary president of the Bratton G.G.A., and further that he be made a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the fees to be paid by the Bratton Local."

A. W. JAMES,
Sec., Bratton Local.

PROTEST COMMANDEERING

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at our last meeting in regard to the commandeered wheat: Moved by A. Bowman, seconded by E. Boissier, "Owing to the fact that no plausible reason has been given for the commandeering of the wheat at the terminal elevators by the government; therefore, be it resolved, that we the Waterloo Grain Growers' Association put ourselves on record condemning the action of the Borden government."

E. B. CRESSMAN,
Sec., Waterloo Local.

Alberta

OFFICERS:
Hon. President—D. W. Warner .. .. Edmonton
President—James Speakman.. .. .. .. Penhold
Vice-Presidents—
H. W. Woods .. .. Carstairs
S. S. Dunham .. .. Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard .. .. Edmonton
W. D. Trego .. .. Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge .. .. Calgary

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
Victoria—P. S. Austin .. .. Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long .. .. Namao
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery .. .. Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan .. .. Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop .. .. Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. .. Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks .. .. Jenner

DEATH OF PRESIDENT SPEAKMAN

Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia After Few Days' Illness—Farmers' Cause in Alberta Sustains Great Loss

By the sudden and unexpected death of James Speakman, which occurred at his rooms in Calgary on Tuesday, December 21, following an acute attack of pneumonia, the United Farmers of Alberta have lost a devoted and respected leader. Mr. Speakman had been ill only one week. On the Tuesday prior to his death he was at his office as usual in the Lougheed Building, Calgary, and had arranged to address the Dairy Convention on the Wednesday and a farmers' meeting at Munson on the Thursday. He was unable, however, to keep either appointment; for what appeared at first to be an attack of la grippe developed with surprising rapidity into acute pneumonia. Being cut off just a month before the annual convention and before he had had time to carry to completion much of the important work which he had in hand, Mr. Speakman's death is a distinct blow to the Alberta farmers' organization.

Gave His Whole Time

Mr. Speakman was the first U.F.A. president who had devoted his whole time to the work of the Association from the head office in Calgary, the executive of the organization having decided in April last that the time had arrived in the development of the organization that the president should take a more active part in the work of the Association. Since April, Mr. Speakman had been in the closest touch with the U.F.A. movement, and worked untiringly in the interest of the farmers. His fellow officers say that he never spared himself where the work of the Association was concerned.

It is remembered as an unfortunate coincidence that W. J. Tregillus, the former president, died last year shortly before the convention from typhoid. By Mr. Speakman's death H. W. Woods, of Carstairs, the first vice-president, becomes acting president.

Homesteaded in 1891

The late president was sixty-six years of age, having been born in 1849 in the city of Manchester, England. At the early age of six years Mr. Speakman went with his parents to Kiel, Germany, where he received his education, returning to England at the age of seventeen. Mr. Speakman had a broad education and could speak the French, Italian and German languages. For a number of years he worked in Manchester and London, having charge of the foreign correspondence of a firm of jute manufacturers. While still a young man he went to Dundee, Scotland, where he continued in business until he came to Canada in 1891. Mr. Speakman at once took up a homestead near Penhold, Alberta, and has remained there ever since, acquiring more land and carrying on the business of a mixed farmer.

Connection with U.F.A.

From the first Mr. Speakman took an active interest in all that tended toward the betterment of the farm and farm life, and he was one of the early supporters of the Patrons of Industry. In 1907 he linked up with the Alberta Farmers' Association and was one of the prime movers in the amalgamation of that Association with the Canadian Society of Equity in 1909. He was one of the first directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, which organization arose out of the amalgamation of the other two societies. In 1910 he was again elected to the directorate. When the rules of the Association were changed in 1911, abolishing the directorate and creating an executive, including four vice-presidents, Mr. Speakman became second vice-president. In 1912 and 1913 Mr. Speakman dropped out of the active work of the Association, but was re-elected second vice-president at the annual convention at Lethbridge in 1914. When the next convention came around he was given the highest office in the Association.

An Effective Speaker

A very forcible and convincing speaker, Mr. Speakman was the most eloquent spokesman the Association has had. Since he became president he has been in great demand at all sorts of conventions and public meetings. At the meeting between the representatives of the farmers, the banks the railway companies and business interests held in Winnipeg in November last, the president of the U.F.A. made what was generally conceded to be the most outstanding presentation of the farmers' case. He never lost an opportunity of speaking on behalf of the farmer, and his whole-souled championing of the farmers' cause brought him at times into conflict with other interests. For some time Mr. Speakman has been making a study of banking and loan legislation in Canada and other countries, with the object of suggesting some system of loans to farmers which would improve the farmers' financial position. His investigations have already been referred to in The Guide, and he planned to give more details in his annual report. It is regrettable that he has been cut off before he could complete his labors on this important phase of the rural economic situation. He was an ardent Free Trader, and had persistently advocated the abolition of trade restrictions. He had on more than one occasion placed his views directly before the Canadian premiers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden, and as a representative of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of which he was vice-president, took part in the memorable "Siege of Ottawa" in 1910.

Progressive Sympathies

Always a strong supporter of the woman's movement, he was about to take the initiative last summer toward securing the vote for women in Alberta when, in reply to his representations on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, Premier Sifton announced that the government of Alberta would introduce a measure at the next session of the legislature providing for woman suffrage. He was an ardent prohibitionist and an active member of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League. In the recent difficulties between some of the water-right holders in the C.P.R. western irrigation block and the company, he worked hard to secure a settlement favorable to the farmers. He was a very active worker on the committee to look after returned soldiers.

Ran for Legislature

Mr. Speakman was a Methodist, and for many years was a local preacher. He was fearlessly upright in all his actions, and followed out his convictions irrespective of his own interests. Once, in 1898, he ran for the Alberta legislature in the Innisfail constituency, and in a three-cornered contest was defeated.

Mr. Speakman leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son is employed in the C.P.R. ticket office in Winnipeg, the second is looking after the farm at Penhold, while the third is assistant principal of the Victoria School, Calgary. His daughter is Mrs. A. Barnett, of Red Deer. The funeral took place at Penhold on Thursday, December 23.

JAMES SPEAKMAN
President, United Farmers of Alberta

Born
Manchester, England
August 20, 1849

Died
Calgary, Alberta
December 21, 1915

Executive's Appreciation

Meeting in session the day after Mr. Speakman's death, the executive of the U.F.A. placed on record their appreciation of the deceased in the following resolution:—

"Whereas, again death has knocked at the door of our organization, and again the summons has come to the president of our Association;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this executive board, on behalf of themselves, the directors and the local unions and members of our Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, do hereby express our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the wife and family of deceased in the great sorrow that has overtaken them so suddenly.

"Mr. Speakman has been active in our organization since its inception, and whether as a private member of his local union, as director, vice-president, and finally president of the Association which he loved so well, his actions have ever been prompted with that spirit of devotion to duty, that love for the betterment of his fellow man, that marks him as a true patriot and a real benefactor among his fellows. We know that by his death the Association has lost a leader of great ability and true devotion. The work that he accomplished was great, but the work that he hoped to accomplish is enormous and emphasizes the great loss that the Association and the country as a whole has sustained by his death. Knowing these things so well, we have some faint idea of the awful loss and sorrow that has so suddenly fallen upon the members of his family, and hence we mingle our tears with theirs in common sorrow."

THE ONE GREAT TASK

The following is an extract from a letter to hand from a gentleman whom we have never met to our knowledge, but who has been instrumental in organizing several new unions during the past season:—

"I wish I could be with you at your convention in Calgary next month, but I am afraid I can hardly get away, but I do hope something will be done to put the delegates upon the right lines in regard to the aims of their own local union. It somehow seems to me that if the usefulness of the U.F.A. is to remain unimpaired, the leaders must emphasize the fundamental things for which the organization stands. I find so many men for whom the U.F.A. means either a co-operative store in opposition to their own local merchant, or it means nothing more than a new political party. To my mind this is the reason why so many unions peter out. Surely the farmer has something else to do besides peddling in groceries and drygoods. The problem of successfully managing his own farm and uplifting his own community is a bigger thing than dickering over five cents on a pound of tea or a yard of drygoods. I am fully aware that the executive have tried to raise the slogan of "A Better Community, Better Methods of Farming." But it is so difficult to get the average man inspired with the same vision, and as to the U.F.A. connection with politics, it seems that the one great task before us is to eliminate graft of every or any description from every ferm of public service and to get men to see the privilege and responsibility of public service. This is what we have got to get men on the farm to see and this to me is about the hardest job I know. There is so much narrowness of view, selfishness of disposition, such as intense individualism to be overcome that the task is by no means easy, but I do hope that some effort will be made to emphasize these things at the coming convention."

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING

Lochinvar Union, No. 549, has come to life again. The union met for the first time in many months a week or two ago and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. The members are determined to try and keep up the interest for the balance of the winter.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.....	$2,735.40

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	$358.75
Highland Park Mothers' Meeting and Sibbald Ladies' Aid.....	199.55
Wavy Lake Union, No. 30.....	116.54
Pleasant View Union, No. 541...	15.00
Talbot Union, No. 674.....	22.00
Trenville Union, No. 130.....	31.55
	$743.39

Patriotic Fund (U.F.A.)

Previously acknowledged	$966.50
Partridge Hills Union, No. 583...	12.00
	$978.50

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	$149.95
Carmangay West Union, No. 281	46.50
	$196.45

Polish Relief Fund

Wm. Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask.....	$10.00
Thos. Barley, Claresholm, Alta...	5.00
	$15.00

POLISH RELIEF

We are indebted to Thos. Barley, of Claresholm, for a further contribution of $5.00 to the Polish Relief Fund.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Cuiross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

A LIVE BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Manson Grain Growers' Association was held in the Grain Growers' Hall on December 11, 1915. The reports of secretaries for the following branches were briefly as follows:—

1.—Association. This showed a membership of seventy for 1915, of which eight were ladies. Twelve meetings, one box social and one picnic were held, and there was a balance on hand of $3.79.

2.—Co-operative trading. Seven carloads handled, gross receipts $4,900, net profit $98.01. Seventy-five per cent. of profit was voted to H. G. Wilkins for services as secretary and twenty-five per cent. to association funds for 1916.

3.—Public weigh scales owned by association members. Net profit $11.45; no dividend declared.

4.—Grain Growers' Hall, Secretary P. Rose. This branch of the work showed good progress for the year and approximately $260 was spent in hall extension. Funds were raised as follows:—Box social receipts, $85.00; picnic, $170.00; balance from rent of hall and about $6.00 on hand.

After the reports were adopted the president, N. P. Nelson, addressed the meeting regarding the various activities of the past year. The president said:—"We have not done as well as I had expected in co-operative buying. We have handled one car of fence posts, two of lumber, one twine, one coal and two flour. This might have been considered a fair year for a newly organized local, but this branch having been organized for eight years I feel that it is a very poor showing from a co-operative standpoint. We all need a greater variety and a larger amount of commodities than these seven cars represent, considering the membership of seventy. This being the case I wish to point out the saving effected on these car lots.

	Local Retail Price	Our Price
Fence Posts, 3 in. top ..	13c	9c
Fence Posts, 5 in. top ..	25c	15c
Fence Posts, 6 in. top ..	35c	23c
Lumber, per 1000	$23 to $26	$18
Hard Coal, per ton.....	$13	$12
Flour, per 98 lbs.	$3.40	$2.85

Binder twine was apparently not a success from remarks I have heard, but I wish to emphasize the fact that you could not get quotations from the local dealers till such time as they learned the price it would cost us laid down here. Then their prices were put at such small margins of profit as have never been known before in Western Canada. Again, these same dealers were trying to laugh to scorn the efforts of The Grain Growers' Association to such of our members as they thought would have some influence, thus making new members discouraged. These dealers have read the signs of the times and are very anxious to throw a damp cloth on all this co-operative buying. Still, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that it is well to consider your wants now so as to give your orders to the secretary early so that we may get the goods in before spring work starts.

Another thing is to order from our own company, The Grain Growers' Grain Co., even tho some other concerns may quote prices a shade lower. We must uphold our own company and the more business The G.G.G. Co. does the larger will be the dividends. I take it the majority of our members are shareholders and those who are not should be. Thus in this way we help others to help ourselves. This is for the mutual benefit and welfare of the whole farming community.

Now, I wish to call your attention to farm implements. The G.G.G. Co. are handling a first class line and I see no reason why we should not be able to get orders enough to get a mixed car of machinery. So help your neighbors, put your shoulder to the wheel, give the secretary your order for an implement that you will have to buy this next spring and you will find you are saving money for yourself and for the members as well. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that as from the membership fee of $1.00 per year 75 cents goes to the Central Association and 10 cents to the District Association, the remaining 15 cents per dollar is not sufficient to run the Association for the year. As at least one lady delegate and one gentleman must be sent to the annual convention, it is evident that some further means must be adopted to increase our Association funds. I should like to see meetings for the winter held at least twice a month and have some topic of the day discussed, as this will help our boys and girls who in the near future will be our men and women of affairs. If they can meet here for debates and other social gatherings it will help them in the future and we sha l have men and women who will be better fitted to carry out the task of making Canada the best governed country in the world. Therefore, let us start now."

The officers of 1915 were all re-elected for 1916. F. D. Fisher spoke as follows with reference to sending delegates to Brandon convention:—"I would like to urge the members of this Association to send as delegates as many as is possible owing to the educational benefit derived. It is my idea that the delegates should be members who have not previously been to the convention as in this way the local Association will greatly benefit as a greater number will more thoroughly understand the great principles underlying the Grain Growers' movement." As a result two ladies and two gentlemen were nominated After various other matters were discussed the annual meeting was brought to a close.

H. G. WILKINS,
Secretary.

SHADELAND ANNUAL MEETING

The Shadeland Grain Growers held their sixth annual meeting in Lorne school house on Saturday, December 11. There was a fair representation of members. After a few remarks by the president on the year's business the treasurer's report was read and submitted to the meeting showing that the Association had done a co-operative business of about $3,000 in apples, twine, honey, cheese, etc., etc., which was considered satisfactory. We have now a paid up membership of seventy for 1915 and expect to reach that number again for 1916.

OAKBURN'S PATRIOTIC ACRES

Secretary Halliday of the Oakburn branch writes as follows: Dear Sir:—You will please find enclosed the sum of $98.00 for patriotic purposes. The enclosed pledges show how the donors wish their contribution distributed. There are seventeen more to hear from and I will send in these returns as soon as I get them.

RUFFORD BRANCH CHANGES

Secretary P. C. Northcott, of Rufford branch, writes:—We held our annual organization meeting last night and a real good rousing meeting it was. Delegates were appointed to attend the convention (one being a lady member) and officers for the year were appointed as follows:—W. Attridge, president; J. G. McKenzie, vice-president; and P. C. Northcott, secretary. The majority of our former members from the east of us having joined in with Havelock branch for greater convenience, it was decided to drop the old name of Rufford for that of Tremaine School from now on. So Rufford is out of existence and Tremaine is very much alive and you just watch us grow. Orders were taken for flour and feed, also sugar. A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies for their presence and refreshments, also to the retiring president, K. McKenzie. A very enjoyable evening closed with the National Anthem.

HOLLAND ANNUAL MEETING

At the Holland Grain Growers' Association annual meeting the following resolution was passed with instructions that it go to the annual convention:—Whereas, when the government of Manitoba took over the telephone systems of the province from the Bell Telephone Co. the telephone subscribers in Manitoba were promised a reduction in telephone rates; and whereas, under government ownership the cost of telephone service has been increasing instead of decreasing and the rates are now higher than the Bell Telephone Co.'s rates were; and whereas, the last published telephone report shows a large surplus; Therefore be it resolved, that we as an Association protest against the excessive telephone rent and desire that steps be taken to reduce the same.

W. J. LOVIE,
Secretary.

MYRTLE RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the Myrtle Grain Growers' Association the following resolutions were passed:—That whereas, this Association views with alarm the spread of noxious weeds in the province of Manitoba; and whereas, this Association believes that the spread of noxious weeds, especially perennial sow thistle, is due largely to the non-enforcement of the Noxious Weed Act; Therefore be it resolved, that this Association memorialize the legislature of Manitoba to amend the Noxious Weed Act so as to relieve the municipalities of the enforcement of the act and place the enforcement in the hands of non-resident weed inspectors under government supervision. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Central Association to be brought up for discussion at the Brandon convention. That section 107 of the Grain Act be amended by striking out the words "Red Fife" so that the description will read "Hard Wheat" instead of "Hard Red Fife Wheat."

That this meeting of the Myrtle Grain Growers' Association endorse the action of the Central executive in trying to secure access to the southern market for our wheat and wheat products.

C. ANDERSON,
Acting Secretary.

MANSON BRANCH RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed by the Manson Grain Growers' Association at a meeting held on the 18th December:—

That we request the executive to send printed programs of resolutions coming before the annual convention to local Associations in sufficient time previous to the annual convention to allow of a meeting of local Associations to be called to discuss resolutions on said program so as to enable instructions to be given delegates.

That we, the members of Manson Grain Growers' Association, are of the opinion that a poll tax of not less than $2.00 should be levied upon every man over and above twenty-one years of age not otherwise assessed, such mone to be used for Patriotic and Red Cross purposes until the end of the present war.

Whereas, the people of the West have for many years been charged excessive prices for their flour and feed stuffs; whereas, such flour and feed according to press reports has been sold cheaper on foreign markets than where such was grown and ground; Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Association the time has come when the Grain Growers should own and operate their own flour mills, thereby eliminating the excessive cost.

Whereas, Western Canada is a great grain producing and grain exporting country; and whereas, the cost of transporting such grain to the British market must ever be an important factor in determining the returns the producer receives for his labor; and whereas, within the last year the ocean rates for carrying wheat have increased from 4 cents per bushel to 40 cents per bushel; and whereas, according to the facts and evidence at our disposal the great increase cannot be justified; Therefore we respectfully request that the Central Association look into the matter as to the probability and advisability of establishing in the near future, either thru The Grain Growers' Grain Company or some company to be formed by the farmers, a line of transport carriers of our own.

H. G. WILKINS,
Secretary Manson G.G.A.

CONVENTION NOTES

Reports from the branches indicate that the annual convention to be held in Brandon, January 5, 6 and 7, will be larger than ever. One encouraging feature is the number of lady delegates who are being appointed, indicating the place that the farmers' wives are taking in the movement. Do not forget to secure a standard certificate when you buy your ticket to Brandon.

Don't Wear a Truss

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. **Sent on trial to prove it.** Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 1953 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

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The T. N. B. Mfg. Co. Ltd.
WATROUS, SASK.

Alberta Block Nut COAL

Sold direct from the mine to Grain Growers' Associations at $1.50 per ton at the mine. This coal is clean, bright, dry and screened over a rotary screen. Try a car for the cheapest fuel ever ordered. We can make prompt delivery of the nut coal at all times.
Order by wire, shipment will be made without advance payment, subject to sight draft.

ALBERTA BLOCK COAL CO. LTD.
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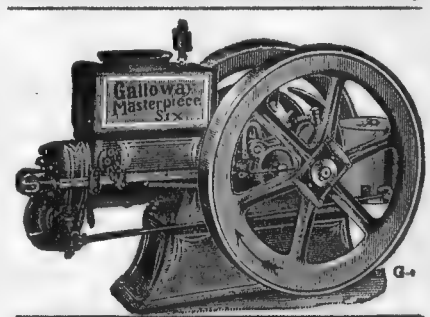

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WAIT DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

We give you MORE POWER for LESS MONEY because QUALITY is our WATCHWORD and VOLUME our MOTTO. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST of MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST of LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece BIG SIX and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and alike, made by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines no better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.

Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. WHY? Because we give

More Power For Less Money

than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors; have long stroke, large bore; heavy, and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service.

When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled

By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.
Box 11 Winnipeg, Manitoba

Exceptional Values in

Mink Furs

Although raw Mink skins have recently advanced considerably in price, our foresight and long experience in the fur business leaves us in a position to offer today values in Mink that you have never been able to surpass. The fact that they are Fairweather made is your unqualified guarantee for their style, quality and workmanship. Note well the prices.

Mink Stole, made in short style from exceptionally dark eastern skins, with high neck effect. Large six skin dropped pillow muff showing distinct stripe. Set complete..... **$90.00**

Nine Skin Stole of fine natural fur, including extra skin to fasten closely around the neck, finished with head, tails and paws, representing animal effect. Fancy Muff trimmed with row of heads and natural tails. Set complete..... **$96.50**

Another beautiful design made from eight skins in very dark Canadian Mink, trimmed with heads, tails and paws and lined with soft silk. Pillow Muff to match, made from six skins, trimmed with tails and paws. Set complete..... **$66.50**

Set in very special value includes six skin Stole, made from softest skins, dark shade. Good large design with medium sized Pillow Muff, plain or trimmed style. Set complete.. **$55.00**

Nice Fancy Neck Cravat, made to fasten close to the neck. Can also be worn crossed over in front. Large Melon Muff. This set is of unique design. Complete for..... **$75.00**

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Where remittance accompanies your order, goods are shipped the same day, subject to your examination and approval. If not satisfied, return at our expense and we pay all express charges.

Fairweather & Company Limited

297-299 Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG

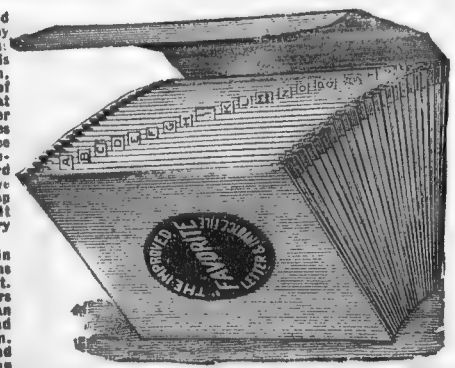
Western Farmers' Parliaments
For 1916

The Annual Conventions of the Organized Farmers will be held as follows:

Manitoba - Brandon, Jan. 5, 6, 7
Alberta - Calgary, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21
Saskatchewan - Saskatoon, Feb. 15, 16, 17

Farmers' Letter File

SAVES TIME AND MONEY



Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without those EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly.

The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11½ inches by 9½ inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8½ inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1½ inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years. With each file we supply six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pens and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being pads 8 by 11 inches.

THE FARMERS' LETTER FILE, with six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions for Use" will be mailed to any address for..... **$1.00**

BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Breeds of Poultry

Giving the characteristics of each breed of purebred poultry

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry
Manitoba Agricultural College

In taking up this discussion on the different breeds of poultry we intend to outline the general characteristics of each and take up their special adaptations as we have found them during the last fifteen or twenty years. Any statements that may be made are based entirely on experience and observations made while working with large numbers of chickens or hens of the same breed under a large variety of conditions. They may not coincide with the reader's own experience, but when we come to work with hundreds of chickens on a large scale of production instead of only a hundred or two, certain features of certain breeds may assume entirely different aspects than they will where only a few hundred are raised under farm conditions. Therefore we ask the reader not to be too hasty in judgment and to remember that he has not the only good breed of chickens and that probably a neighbor of his has just as good a breed. There are weaknesses in all breeds which will crop out under certain conditions and just as soon as these conditions are favorable the weakness is bound to appear.

There is no best breed. Heavy egg production is almost entirely a question of breeding and selection. Meat production is based almost entirely on type, vigor and constitution. A breed is known by its type and general characteristics such as the type of comb, color of earlobes, color of legs and feet and the color of eggs laid. A variety is known by its color. Hence we have a breed known as Plymouth Rocks and varieties in this breed known as Barred, White, Buff, Partridge and so on. All these varieties must have the same type, or at least be similar in type, have the same kind of comb, same color of earlobes and the same color of legs and feet and if they are pure bred they will all lay brown eggs.

American Standard of Perfection

The type for all breeds and their general characteristics are fixed by the breeders of the different breeds. The American Poultry Association governs these matters entirely. The breeders belonging to this association meet annually and publish once every five years a book called the "American Standard of Perfection." In this are embodied all the points of every recognized breed and variety of poultry raised today. It contains a detailed description as to the requirements of each breed such as weight and type, and also color markings, together with the disqualifications for each variety and breed. This book is the guide for all poultry judging at poultry shows and fairs of any kind. The farmer is, however, not so much interested in color markings as he is in type and the general utility qualities like egg and meat production. Eggs with him come first, meat second and color third. He should, however, know in a general way what constitutes a pure bred Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or any other breed. He should know when he sees a white chicken whether it is a White Rock, White Wyandotte, White Orpington, a White Leghorn or only a mongrel.

The different breeds can be classified according to their uses such as utility or general purpose breeds, which will produce a fair number of eggs and also dress out a good sized plump carcass for table use. Another class of poultry comes under the heading of the egg breeds, whose chief value lies in the number of eggs laid. The third division is the meat class or those whose chief value is their large, heavy carcass as a meat fowl. A further classification can be made according to the country in which the breed originated such as the American class, the Asiatics and so on. In some breeds there are sub-varieties such as Single Comb White Leghorns and Rose Comb White Leghorns.

Different Combs

The single comb is one blade with serrations and points along the top. The number of these may vary with different breeds, but the common idea that a Plymouth Rock must have five to be pure bred is wrong. The number is no indication whatever of the purity of blood. We prefer to see a bird with five points, but it is not absolutely necessary to have that many. Often an extra good bird has only four or some times as many as six.

A rose comb is one solid comb with a spike at the rear end. This may turn up as in the lighter breeds like Leghorns, or down as in the Wyandottes, following the shape of the head. This comb is commonly, but wrongly, called a double comb. The third kind of comb is the pea, so called on account of its close resemblance to a pea pod. It is made of three small single combs placed side by side with the middle one a little larger than the one on either side. The earlobes are situated right below the ears and consist of thin silky folds of skin. They may be either white or red, depending on the breed, but a mixture of these two colors in any breed is usually an indication of impure blood. The legs may be yellow, light or dark, depending on the breed, and some breeds have feathered legs while others must be absolutely clean legged. By the term "sitters," which is used in a table following, we mean that a hen of that breed will hatch and rear her own young. By "non-sitters" is meant that a hen will not do this. Leghorns, for example, are classed as non-sitters, altho it is no uncommon thing for quite a number to go broody in a Leghorn flock, but for the greater part they are unsatisfactory for hatching and rearing chicks.

The following description will serve as a key to identify various breeds. In here we give only those with which the farmer is more likely to come in contact.

Key to Identify Poultry Breeds

Kind of Breed	Class	Breed	Comb	Earlobes	Legs and Feet	Eggs	Remarks
Utility Breeds (all clean legged)	American Class	Plymouth Rocks	Single	Red	Yellow	Brown	Sitters
		Wyandottes	Rose	Red	Yellow	Brown	Sitters
		Rhode Island Reds	Rose or Single	Red	Yellow	Brown	Sitters
	English Class	Orpingtons	Single	Red	Light or Dark	Brown	Sitters
		Dorkings	Single	Red	Light (5 toes)	Colored	Sitters
Egg Breeds (all clean legged)	Mediterranean Class	Leghorns	Single or Rose	White	Yellow	White	Non-sitters
		Minorcas	Single or Rose	White	Light or Dark	White	Non-sitters
	Dutch Class	Hamburgs	Rose	White	Light or Dark	White	Non-sitters
Meat Breeds	Asiatic Class all feathered legs	Brahma	Pea	Red	Yellow	Brown	Sitters
		Cochin	Single	Red	Yellow	Brown	Sitters
		Langshan	Single	Red	Light or Dark	Brown	Sitters

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We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Hens	11c
Spring Chickens	14c
Roosters	10c
Ducks, Young and Old	13c
Turkeys	15c
Geese	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY!

Hens—Any size	10c
Roosters	9c
Spring Chickens	Best Market Price
Turkeys—8 lbs. and up	18c
Turkeys—Less than 8 lbs.	15c
Ducks	11c
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Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LIMITED - Winnipeg

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Hens	10-11c
Young Ducks	12-13c
Turkeys	15c
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Spring Chickens	Best Market Prices

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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Every variety. Ask for our price list.

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Winnipeg, Man.

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Davis Produce Co.
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THE PAS - Manitoba

CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Points in the Breeds

All pure bred breeds having red lobes will lay brown eggs except the Dorking, and all pure bred breeds having white lobes will lay white eggs. Any variation from a brown to a distinctly white egg is an indication of your strain not being pure and the same from a white egg to a brown. The key should give a correct idea as to the points which determine purity. Any extreme variations from these may be taken as the bird not being a pure bred. Of course there is reversion in all breeding, that is, the offspring may revert back to grand parents or even further back. For example, we often find a single comb Wyandotte in a flock of Wyandottes. While such a bird may be pure bred still there is a character present which should not be there and a character which, if the bird is used for breeding, will be transmitted to the offspring again. Do not use any single comb males or females in Wyandottes for breeding purposes. In Plymouth Rocks do not use any rose combs nor any birds having distinct white in the earlobes.

In Rhode Island Reds there may be either rose or single combed birds in the same flock as they have been bred this way for over a century in the state of

Rose Comb

Single Comb

Rhode Island and are therefore hard to get to come all rose or all single combs. Do not use light or black legged Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds for breeding purposes, for to be pure they must be yellow or have a yellow blend at least. With age yellow legs will of course fade, but still a trace of it always remains. Orpingtons having rose combs, half white lobes or yellow legs are not pure and should not be used for breeding purposes. Also discard feathered leg Orpingtons. This weakness comes out more in this breed than in some others and therefore care should be taken in making your selection, especially in males. Do not use red lobed Leghorns as they also are impure in blood.

While the points mentioned here have not very much to do with egg or meat production, still they serve as a guide to what constitutes a pure bred chicken of the breeds mentioned. Space does not permit to discuss the real utility points now, but in a subsequent issue these will be fully dealt with and discussed from a straight practical standpoint. We trust the farmers may get from this discussion something that will be of real value in the selection, breeding and improvement of the different breeds of their farm poultry.

NOTHING TOO HOT

Chabert, the Fire King, who was a popular favorite in London over eighty years ago, claimed to be able to swallow arsenic and other poisons with impunity. Visitors to his entertainment were requested to come provided with phosphorus, prussic acid, arsenic and oxalic acid, which he proceeded to consume before their eyes, taking an antidote afterward which was supposed to neutralize their effects.

Then, to show that he was as impervious to heat as to poison, he would take a raw leg of lamb into an oven heated to 220 degrees and remain inside until the joint was cooked, when it was carved and handed around to the audience. The performance concluded by Chabert rubbing a red-hot shovel on his head and face and allowing anyone who wished to drop molten sealing wax on his tongue and hands.

THE SUNSHINE GUILD

A number of letters have been received by The Grain Growers' Guide from farmers and their wives in regard to the handling of domestic servants by the Sunshine Guild in Winnipeg, conducted by Mrs. E. S. Lilley. For the information of Guide readers it should be understood that neither the Sunshine Guild nor Mrs. Lilley has any connection with The Grain Growers' Guide, directly or indirectly, in any way, shape or form, and has not had for more than three years past

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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Cream separator prices slashed again! The enormous demand, our great factory volume, lower cost of materials and manufacturing facilities, we believe will make it possible for us to permanently hold to these cut prices on the entire line of Galloway Sanitary, bath-in-oil cream separators. You cannot afford to buy a cream separator of any make or kind or at any price until you get full particulars about this great

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If you knew all there was to know about building cream separators, had one built to your order, it wouldn't be a better machine. Wouldn't run any easier nor skim any closer, nor be made of better material, nor be more perfectly sanitary, nor any simpler or easier to care for. We build it in our own modern factories from the finest material in tremendous quantities. Sold to you at one small factory profit based on great volume. Built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory, honest dairy service.

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500 LBS CAP.

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This book contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. It is not intended as a full and complete compendium of scientific principles, but gives all of the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and mittens for family and neighbors. Among the important subjects discussed are:—

Tanning fur skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, muskrat, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for mats, wood-chuck skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, axle grease, tools for tanning. How to color glove leather. Nature of ingredients used in the tanning processes. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Grain blacking, how made and put on. Tanning harness leather, raw-hide, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes.

A valuable little book that will be appreciated by industrious farmers who desire to make a little money during their spare time and utilize skins and furs that perhaps would otherwise be wasted. Postpaid..... **25c**

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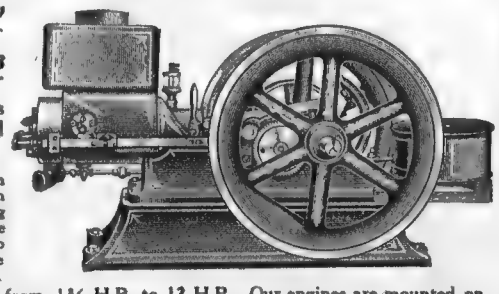

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Alberta Winter Fair

Good Showing of Fat Cattle and Hogs. Sheep are Strong Feature.

The Alberta Winter Fair was held at the Victoria Park Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, December 14 to 17. The directors had been doubtful as to the wisdom of continuing the show this year, but the event turned out to be the most successful yet held and fully justified its continuance. The show is not very popular with the general public, like the summer show, but from the point of view of the farmer and stockman it fills a useful place in the live-stock industry of the province. The total number of entries this year was 439 as compared with 317 last year. There were more than twice last year's entries in the cattle and sheep classes—89 against 42 in the former and 209 against 101 in the latter. In swine there was a slightly less number of entries this year than last—141 as compared with 176. Cattle and sheep classes were judged by John A. Turner, formerly of Calgary and now of Victoria. In swine H. W. Scott, of Claresholm, adjudicated, while W. F. Stevens, the livestock commissioner, placed the awards on the dressed carcasses which were dressed out at P. Burns' packing plant following the livestock exhibition.

"Spring Valley Buckingham" (96477), champion Shorthorn at Calgary Fat Stock Show, December 14-17. Exhibited by Yule and Bowes, Carstairs, Alta.

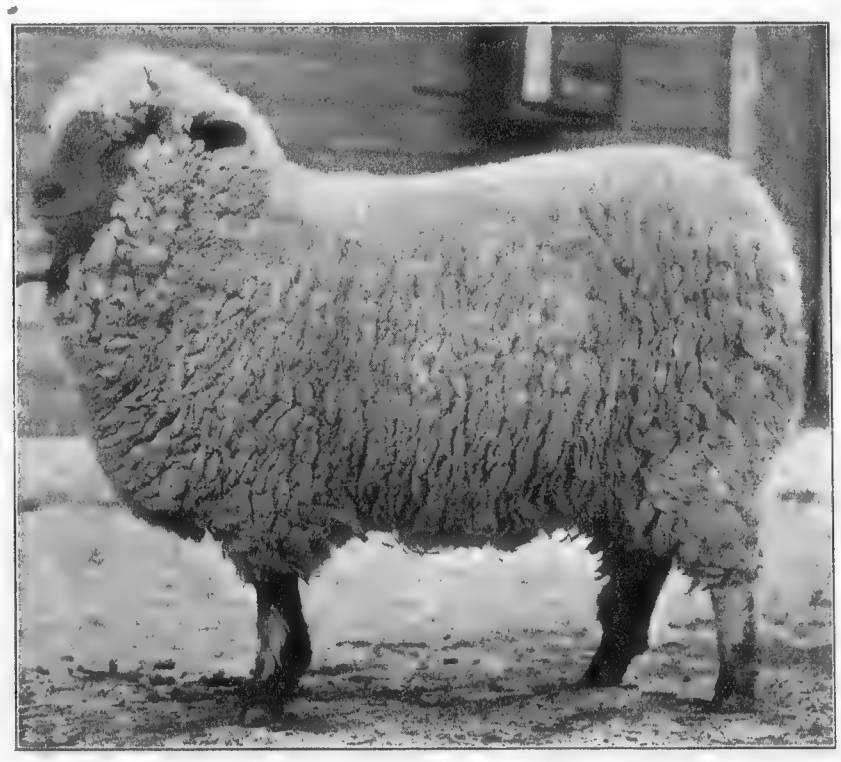
Beef Cattle Strong

There was a strong showing of beef cattle, especially in the Shorthorn and Hereford classes. Keen competition was seen among the Shorthorn men. "Spring Valley Buckingham," a beautiful heifer from the herd of Messrs. Yule and Bowes, took first place in the class for three-year-olds, winning over "Roan Lady," another pretty heifer shown by H. S. Currie, of Castor, Alta. The latter was not quite so fully fleshed as the winner tho a good type. In the two-year-old class Yule and Bowes had no competition and "Duchess of Lancaster" was placed first. In the calf class Yule and Bowes took three out of four prizes, the first place going to "Oakland Model." "Spring Valley Buckingham" was awarded Shorthorn championship.

In the Hereford classes Frank Collicut, of Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, and Hill Bros., of Lloydminster, came together. The former's champion steer, "Monarch," won his class and also the Hereford championship. "Willow Springs Gossip" won in the two-year-old class. The winning steer was splendidly fitted, showing a fine even covering of flesh and scaling 2,375 pounds. Hill Bros. showed some good stock, tho lacking the size and weight of the Collicut animals.

In the Galloway classes F. W. Fairbairn, of Irricana, had everything to himself, there being no competition. Mr. Fairbairn showed his stock in good condition tho not heavily fleshed. His "Ruth of Tees" was given the championship.

In the Angus section three well known breeders clashed. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, took all the firsts and champion-



Unbeaten champion Oxford ewe owned by H. S. Currie, Castor, Alta. Exhibited at Calgary Fat Stock Show, December 14 to 17.

Good For Man And Beast

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been *refined* for *human* use. Its penetrating power quickly relieves swellings, sprains, bruises, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

Alfred Beach of Kemptville, Ont. says "I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for years and find it a wonderful liniment."

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For Horses —And Refined for Man.

—has been used by horsemen, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been *proved*, for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone and the many other hurts that come to horses. Read this letter from James P. Wilson, Kingsland, Sask.:

"I have used your Spavin Cure time and again with good results for swellings or rheumatism, both for man and beast, and found it very satisfactory.

109

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. For horses $1. bottle—6 for $5. Refined for man 50c.—6 for $2.50. 'Treatise on the Horse' free from druggist or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
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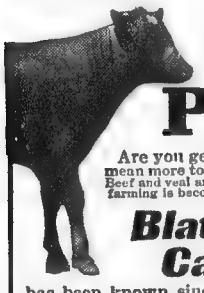

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has been known since the year 1875 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—prevents scouring—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

Write for New Data See actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits.

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We have the best lot of **Berkshires** and **Oxford sheep** for sale we have ever bred. Ten yearling boars fit for service and twenty young sows of breeding age. **One hundred and fifty grade Oxford ewes** ready as soon as bred.

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DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (32012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not akin. Holstein (pure-bred) bulls, heifers and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

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ship as well as reserve championship. W. R. Stewart, of Halkirk, and L. McComb, of Huxley, were the other exhibitors of Angus cattle.

Frank Collicut came in for a good deal of good-natured jollying when a black polled steer exhibited by him took the grade championship over all comers, beating his own fine grade Hereford steer, weighing 2,350 pounds. The black only weighed 1,610 pounds, but the smoothness and quality of his fleshing and the smallness of his bone decided the judge in his favor. Messrs. Yule and Bowes got the grade female championship. A. S. Macdonald, of Cochrane, took all the prizes for carload lots of fat cattle.

Good Showing of Sheep

The sheep were the outstanding feature of the show. Nothing approaching the aggregation seen in this section has been brought together previously for a winter fair in Alberta. The Oxfords and Shropshires were the leading breeds shown, while the Southdown and Suffolk classes were also well entered. The grade classes were particularly strong and so large were the classes that it was decided to divide them into ewes and wethers. The grade classes were a remarkably well-fitted lot of sheep. In the carload competition no less than nine carloads were entered, as compared with four in this class last year. M. G. Bredt took first place, with H. W. Watkins, of Olds, a good second over another car of Mr. Bredt's.

A remarkably well grown yearling Oxford ewe was exhibited by H. S. Currie, Castor, this ewe having never been beaten in her class and having taken breed championships at all Western shows.

A Suffolk ram, donated by H. P. Jaques, was auctioned by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, and the proceeds donated to Blue Cross funds. Mr. Craig commented upon the large number of small flocks owned by Alberta farmers, stating that in his opinion this accounted for the satisfactory condition of the weed problem in Alberta.

The Swine Exhibits

Swine classes brought a number of exhibitors into keen competition. In the Berkshires the largest exhibitors were Steve Swift, of Viking, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, and Wm. Gilbert, of Stony Plain. The breed championship went to Lew Hutchinson on a smooth medium thick sow, over S. Swift's boar, which the judge considered was more in breeding condition. Rackham and Smith, Lloydminster, carried off the majority of the awards in the Yorkshire classes, where they were in competition with Steve Swift. A fine lot of Hampshires were exhibited by W. J. Hoover & Sons, and tho there was no competition the awards were well merited. Wm. Gilbert, E. J. C. Boake, Acme, and Hambly & Sons, Munson, came together in the Tamworth classes, the championship going to Wm. Gilbert. This breed was well represented in each exhibitor's hogs. Rackham and Smith took first place in the carload class, with Wm. Gilbert second. The former exhibited a fine lot of Yorkshires, and tho they were somewhat over-weight, the judge overlooked this point because they were such a well grown even lot. The hogs in this lot were scarcely eight months old, showing remarkable early maturing qualities. Mr. Gilbert's carload were Tamworths of just about the type and size required by the packer. S. C. Swift exhibited a good pen of bacon hogs which were awarded the Swift Canadian special.

The following prices, according to their placing in the show ring, were paid by P. Burns & Co. for the dressed carcasses of stock shown at the exhibition:—

Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Balance
Sheep				
Pure bred or grade yearling, ewe or wether	25c	22c	20c	18c
Pure bred or grade lamb of calendar year	30	27	24	20
Cattle				
Pure bred or grade steer	15	13	12	11½
Pure bred or grade female, 3 years or over	14	12	11	10½
Pure bred or grade female, under 3 years	14½	12½	11½	11
Swine				
Pure bred or grade, medium thick	20	17	15	12
Pure bred or grade, bacon type	20	17	15	12

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Farm Building Plans

The British Columbia Forest Service is publishing a series of bulletins on farm buildings, the plans for which, the bills of material, and instructions how to build were prepared by the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan. The Forest Service has supplied information concerning the best woods to use.

Any of the following bulletins in which you are interested will be mailed free on application to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. Complete reference sets will also be supplied lumber dealers on request.

1. General Purpose Barns.
2. Dairy Barns.
3. Beef Cattle Barns.
4. Horse Barns.
5. Sheep Barns.
6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses.
7. Poultry Houses.
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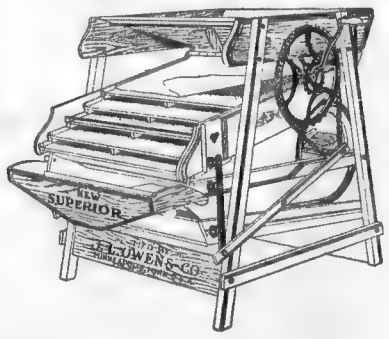

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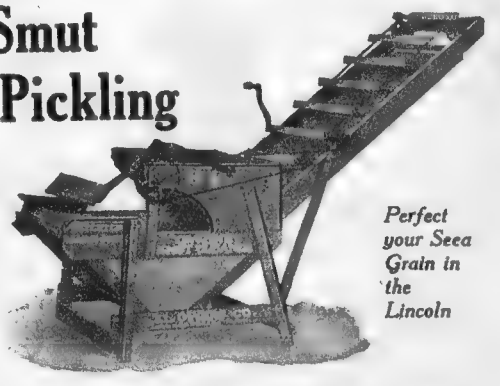

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2—Millinery, Plain Sewing, Dressmaking.
3—Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry.

Fees—Manitoba Residents, $10 Non-Residents $20

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Judging live and dressed poultry; candling and grading market eggs; constructing colony houses; coops, crates, trap nests, etc.; operating incubator and brooder; fattening, killing and dressing chickens for market; lectures, demonstrations and practical work covering all phases of the poultry industry.

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Any boy or girl, 16 years or over, may take this course, as well as all men and women interested in poultry raising.

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BLACK WOLF SET. This is one of the many bargains illustrated in our FUR STYLE BOOK and is a beautiful set made from long haired—good quality—whole skins. The Stole is cut extra deep and wide over shoulder and back—giving good protection against cold—is trimmed with head and tail over shoulders and tail at each end—lined with good quality satin and warmly interlined.

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The Muff is made in the large classy pillow style, trimmed with head, tail and paws and mounted on good down bed giving great warmth and comfort—lined with good satin—with wrist cord.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

HON. GEO. LANGLEY ON FREE WHEAT

The following is a copy of a letter written by Hon. Geo. Langley, minister of municipal affairs in the Saskatchewan government, and director at large of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to the Daily Times Journal of Fort William, Ont.:

Dear Sir:—I have received a copy of your special grain handling edition, for which I thank you, and I wish to express to you my appreciation of its excellence. It is a production that would do credit to any newspaper in any part of the Dominion.

But while I offer unstinted praise to the workmanship of the newspaper, its artistic completeness and its literary force and finish, I have to confess that I have neither admiration nor sympathy for its underlying purpose and patent object. The argument that sets this purpose forth seems to me to be weak and contradictory. It pretends an exaltation of motive, which is obviously insincere, and of disinterestedness, which is conspicuously absent. If you thought it desirable to convince those who already hold the same view as yourself, it was surely a waste of labor, while its lack of sincerity would weaken if not positively destroy any possibility it might otherwise have of carrying conviction to those holding an opposite view.

Whether it is desirable to have an open market to the south for our grain and a free right to interchange grain and its products between the two countries, may be a debatable matter, but to begin an argument opposing free wheat by an exordium on Dominion unity, with a plain implication that the parties taking the opposite side are opposed to or think lightly of that great principle, is merely seeking to discredit your opponent by slandering him. It is surely fairer to admit candidly that the advocates of free wheat, however mistaken they may be, are just as loyal to the union of the Dominion as those who oppose it. Apart from this flagrant unfairness, the argument of your paper—implied rather than stated—is that all parties interested in the handling of western grain have displayed a sense of responsibility and have spared nothing in the way of labor and expense to discharge that responsibility. In proof of which you place before us the results of their efforts in the splendid buildings erected during recent years, containing as they do an enormous storage capacity especially fitted to give efficient service to the grain growing farmers of the western prairies. Such an argument, had it been stated in the boldest manner, is self-evident and stands beyond all doubt or question, and no reasonable person would seek to belittle either the public spirit or the business qualities plainly to be seen in these great undertakings. But these things admitted, and the further argument stated by you that the price in the Winnipeg market is equal to and a little better than in the market south, it follows that the western grain farmer has at his disposal in his own country the best available service for merchandising and storing his grain—a service the quality of which defies competition. If all this is so, why coerce him? What need is there for arbitrary law? Why assume, as you do, that he will pass these incomparable provisions by and betake himself to another market where he will get a lower price and meet less accommodation? What kind of a man do you believe the grain farmer on the western prairies to be? I have been one of his community for the last twenty-five years, and have had unusual opportunities studying him. Speaking of him in the average, he has about the same instinct for the main chance, is just about as selfish, and his virtues and his failings weigh in similar proportion as, say, the average citizen of Fort William or Port Arthur. He does believe that the free entry of wheat into the United States will be an advantage. The farmers, as a whole, do not believe your statement that the Winnipeg market is as good or even better than the markets to the south. But suppose you are right and the Winnipeg market is the best, there will not be any need for any coercive law; beyond all question he will come to Winnipeg, and the fact that in spite of the statements you make that all the advantages are on the side of the Winnipeg market and the Canadian route, you are most anxious to retain the law as it is, seems to him to be proof positive that you do not believe your own arguments and in reality have no faith in your own case. You are on a par with the married man who, assured of his wife's love, boasts of the wonderful provision he has made for her comfort and happiness, and then sets a detective to watch her for fear she should run away with the other fellow.

I am only expressing the general thought of the western grain farmer when I make this charge against you, that in this edition of your paper you have merely clothed in a mass of verbiage your anxiety for your own cities, and your general fear that others may have a share of what you want to insure to yourself as an undivided monopoly. And because of this, the farmers do not regard your arguments and have very little respect for you in employing them. And I think they are fully justified in this. The farmers of the West have made Fort William and Port Arthur, and will further increase the population and prosperity of these cities. These cities are, in reality, the children of the western farmers, and yet, for selfish reasons, you want to restrict our liberty under the delusion that if we are free our freedom will injure you. While I am sure it is not your purpose, nevertheless by seeking to perpetuate the present state of things, which denies us liberty in the marketing of our products, you are creating a disunion among different parts of the Dominion, which is both regrettable and unnecessary.

In the matter of free markets the farmer's mind is made up; its philosophy is, "with freedom we may go wrong, without it we cannot possibly go right," and in practice is based upon the fact, proved over and over again by experience, that where a man has something to sell, a choice of rival markets will operate beneficially in the seller's interest. I believe today as much as ever I did that a large part of what is paraded as competition on the Winnipeg market is mere pretense, make-believe, and nothing more, and the noise and excitement are often but sound and fury, signifying nothing. But with the right of free entry to the southern market the pretense will disappear, the competition will become real and the producer will reap the benefit.

The fear that is the chief motive of your own and your cities' attitude in opposing the farmers' request for free wheat is entirely devoid of real cause. When we were contesting the reciprocity issue in 1911, my friend Mr. Staples, the grain commissioner, then candidate for Macdonald, produced an amazing array of figures which had been supplied him, setting out the comparative prices of pork and beef in the United States and Canada, which, he contended, proved that the free exchange of these commodities between the two countries would be disastrous to the Dominion. By its own action the United States has opened its markets to us for these products, and instead of disaster everyone knows the price has been raised and the demand has been steadied. In practically every case, when the markets to the south go up our own market responds. The same thing would happen with wheat. The only Canadian industry that is likely to be in any way adversely affected is that of milling, and, if really necessary this could be offset by granting a bonus on all exported mill products sufficient to place the Canadian

miller on even terms with his United States competitor. This is merely a suggestion. One thing at any rate is certain: The present demand for free wheat will not down, while its continuous denial will produce in the western mind the conviction that the East is indifferent to the just demands of the West; and there can be no true union in a country geographically divided as the Dominion is, where one part is suffering under a sense of injustice forced upon it by the superior numbers of the other part. And one may well ask why this sense of injustice should be continued, why should it be allowed to grow, when it is practically certain that at no distant date the political exigencies of one party or the other will give what is asked for.

Yours sincerely,
GEO. LANGLEY.

Regina, Dec. 13.

COMMANDEERED WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—Permit me to draw your attention to what I consider a great injustice in the recent government seizure of wheat. Myself and others in this district do not wish to sell our wheat on a glutted market, but being some distance from the railway haul our wheat to the shipping point immediately after the freeze-up while trails are good. Later on the trails are too heavy, and in spring we are too busy preparing for our year's crop. Under these conditions we prefer to pay for storage at the terminals until such time as we are ready to sell. Because we adopt this method of handling our grain, what more right has the government to seize our grain than it has to seize our grain stored on the farm? The British government would not dare do such a thing to their farmers. Why more so this government?

W. J. COE,
Eigenheim, Sask. Dec. 16, 1915

A FOOLS' PARADISE

Editor, Guide:—I wish to call attention to a very serious matter for our country, not sufficiently realized. We are living in a fools' paradise, and because United States farmers come over here we think that our country attracts them as homemakers. Not a bit of it. Do impress upon Ottawa that Americans are not fools—and I write about facts I know. They write back to the States, or return there and tell their friends, how Canada belongs to the C.P.R., the manufacturers and the banks, and that these protected powers control the government, whatever party is in power, and only use and flatter the farmer to work and make money for them. I know farmers from the U.S.A. who only come here to skim the cream off a new country, get all they can out of the land in the cheapest way, regardless of the future, and then return to the States. Is this the way to build up Canada? No. Protection has made living so high in Western Canada, our invisible taxes as well as the visible ones are so high that the farmer from the U.S.A. soon finds that things are no better, but rather worse than on his own side, where, at any rate, he has a larger market. We begin at the wrong end. The only sane, sure way to build up industries, banks and railways is to protect or legislate for the farmer, whom all acknowledge to be the basis of all the wealth of the country, and when he is prosperous, getting good prices and making money, everybody else in the country automatically shares in the general prosperity of the country. The farmer cannot keep his money to himself if he tries; he depends on others from start to finish. When will politicians learn wisdom and honesty? When will corporation funds in the east cease to blind them to the needs of the west? A man is responsible for the acts of his partners in business and also in political graft and corruption, whether open or secret, and if Borden is truly as honest as reputed and cannot control those under his leadership, he would resign his position and would make himself a name never to be forgotten in Canada, and all good men, of all parties, would flock to him as their leader, and he would raise his country out of the mire. Would that he would seize his chance!

OBSERVER.

LIVESTOCK REMINDERS

In the seasonable hints for November, December, January and February, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the following on livestock are very timely and useful:

HORSES

The over-fed, idle horse is almost always subject to digestive troubles. Sudden changes in both feed and exercise—from the hard labor of the fall months to the idleness of winter—should be guarded against. In the autumn, let the horse down gradually, both in work and feed. To horses on very light work, a grain ration composed of 50 per cent. oats and 50 per cent. bran and fed at the rate of not more than one pound for every hundred pounds live weight is excellent. Bran is a good tonic and prevents many of the stomach and intestinal troubles.

It has been proved by many experiments that the idle work-horse in winter may maintain his weight, or even increase in weight, on a ration composed of one pound of hay, one pound of straw, and one pound of carrots or turnips per day per hundred pounds live weight.

It is wise to take special care with the stallion during winter months; a light grain ration and plenty of exercise prevents him from getting over-fat—a condition which usually results in diminished fertility the next breeding season.

In-foal mares, especially, should be exercised daily; over-fat, unexercised mares usually show 60 per cent. greater mortality and less ruggedness in their foals.

Keep the colts growing. An outside shed with a good run is the best place for the colts, except in very cold weather. Keep them growing with good grain, hay and roots; the size and quality of bone in the future horse may be largely determined by the way in which he is developed during the first winter.

Dairy Cattle

Do you keep dairy cows, or do they keep you? The "boarder" in the herd can only be determined by the use of the weigh scales and the Babcock butterfat test; don't discard the cow until you are sure that she has been given an opportunity, by good feeding, care and management, to become a profitable producer.

Milk and feed record-forms may be had free by applying to the Animal Husbandry Division.

The heavy winter milker is usually the best and most persistent cow; give her an opportunity to make greatest profits.

Don't give up dairying on account of labor shortage; several makes of milking machines, if properly handled, may assist you to produce clean milk and with a minimum of hired help.

Dairying

Quality in dairy products is the secret of success of individuals or companies.

Give the creameries and cheese factories a chance to make greatest profits by producing best quality goods. This means that the patrons must deliver only uniformly good quality milk and cream.

Dairymen should insist that all factories pay for milk on the Babcock butterfat test. The pooling system is antiquated, dishonest and unfair to many of your neighbors.

Cream grading should be prevalent amongst all factories; it induces more intelligent handling of dairy products on the farm and in the factory, and means more money to the farmer doing his work thoroughly.

Don't forget the ice supply for the coming summer. It is estimated that one and a half tons of ice per cow should be gathered for an average season.

Beef Cattle

Don't winter scrub cattle; finish them off now and lose as little money as possible.

Prices warrant raising all the good beef calves.

Why lose money in rearing three and four-year-old steers when baby beeves and well finished two-year-olds are commanding the top prices? Finish beef early and thoroughly.

Winter well the calves and yearlings. Don't lose gains from last summer's pasture, but keep the young stock growing and thrifty; succulent feed is essential for this purpose.

Good beef bulls are scarce; use and keep only the best.

NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers, prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers, and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.

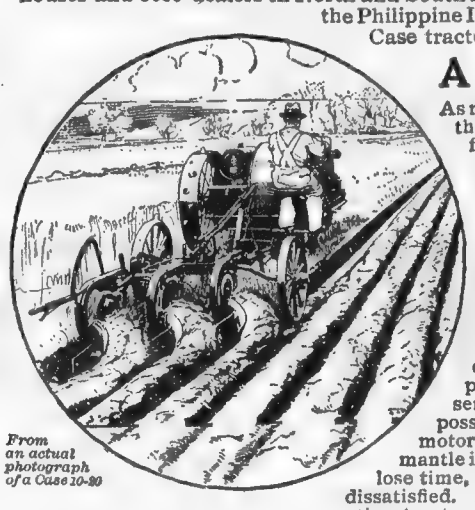
CASE TRACTORS

are long past the experimental stage

It is a Case policy never to put before the farmers any piece of machinery on which the experimenting would have to be done by the farmers. We have been building gas tractors for over 24 years, having made the pioneer machine in America.

So we come to you now with four sizes of gas tractors (10-20, 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60) all of which represent the last word in tractor designing and building. They are the result of years of field and laboratory experiments, which cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Back of all this preparation is an experience in the farm machinery field of 74 years. Our organization is international. We have 44 branch houses and 9000 dealers in North and South America, Europe, Africa and the Philippine Islands. Case service prevents Case tractors from becoming orphans.



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

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As more and more men see and use the Case, they become dissatisfied with lesser quality. It is the old story of our long experience surpassing experimental engineering. Our chief engineer in the Gas Tractor Department says: "To design a successful tractor, one has to know from actual experience and experiment, the work in the field that the machine is to be called upon to do. Yet many disregard this primary principle of everyday service. Access should be possible to every part of the motor without having to dismantle it. By inaccessibility you lose time, lose profits and become dissatisfied. I would advise the prospective tractor purchaser to choose a tractor with an accessible motor." If you had attended the six Tractor Demonstrations, you would better appreciate what he says.

Where Case Dominates

The Case 10-20 will replace more than five horses and handle three plows with ease, under ordinary conditions. It is adapted to all kinds of farm work—besides field work, it drives an 18 in. Case separator, operates a silo filler, hauls, etc. Then remember, above all things, that the motor is a special Case design, made entirely by Case for tractor work, not assembled. You know our experience and success with Case machinery. Our tractor motor is designed to be equally famous. All parts of the motor are easily accessible, so no dismantling is necessary for any adjustment. When, for instance, you want to take up main bearings or crank-pin bearings, *you do not have to remove the magneto, the camshaft or the oil pump.* Access is obtained by removing a simple cover to which nothing is attached. Remember, too, that all working parts are enclosed or fully protected.

Consider weight, and do not forget that the Case 10-20 weighs less than any other tractor of equal capacity. Reckon the value of our drive wheel traveling on unplowed land instead of down in the furrow, where it would be limited to 14 inches in width. With our design the drive wheel is 22 inches wide. Then, when you hear of some farmer who has had trouble getting over soft spots or extra hard pulls, remember that the idler wheel on *this Case* tractor can be locked in from the driver's seat for such emergencies. Consider all these things, make comparisons, and you are bound to decide that the Case 10-20 at $890 is cheaper than those costing less. Especially when you remember the reputation of the company, our 44 branches and 9,000 dealers. Write for more information about the 10-20 and other Case tractors.

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PRINCE RUPERT [4115]. Black, 3 years old. Sired by Calypso, the famous champion at Chicago. Dam—Prairie Queen, who has won the Gold Medal two years at Brandon. McPEAK [29051]. Grey, 14 years old. Has won several first prizes. Both these horses guaranteed sure and first class foal getters. Will sell at reasonable prices.

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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

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OF CANADA

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Deposits Over $60,000,000

Keep the Family Savings in a Joint Account

in the names of two or more members—Husband and Wife, Brother and Sister, or Father and Son. It is an all-round convenience, as either can deposit or withdraw money, and in case of death the balance goes to the survivor without any formalities, forming an immediate source of ready money.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, McCreary, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Roland, Russell, Shoal Lake, Somerset, Souris, Strathclair, The Pas, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg.

CROWN LIFE

You may be your own Ancestor

—but you wouldn't like your descendants to regret it. Ensure at least the future of your family by means of insurance in the Crown Life.

Crown Life Policies include total and permanent disability benefits; non-forfeiture insurance and other very liberal features.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

G. T. SOMERS, President. 5

Ladies!

Would you like to have a Lamp like this?

This handsomely decorated parlor or sitting-room coal oil lamp has been secured by us on special terms. The lamp is fitted with No. "B" Burner and Chimney and is supplied with a shade. Both shades and bowls are made of specially treated glass artistically decorated in a number of beautifully colored designs. The lamp which is twenty-one inches high is mounted on polished brass and presents a very handsome appearance. It sells regularly for $3.50, and will be a handsome ornament as well as a useful piece of furniture in any home.

You would be surprised if you knew what a small service we require to enable you to secure this handsome present. We pack and ship the lamp to you and pay all charges of transportation — so it costs you nothing.

This beautiful prize will be given free to anyone who will devote only a couple of hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality. You will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping.

Cut out the coupon below. Fill in your name and address plainly, and we will send you full particulars and instructions.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

SALES DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Please send me full particulars about your FREE PARLOR LAMP.

Name .....

Post Office .....

Province .....

Address your letter to

Sales Department
Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGE LOANS

From those engaged in the loaning business in the West it is learned that there is at present a large amount of money lying in the banks awaiting investment on mortgage security to bona fide farmers in the three prairie provinces. There is not much new money coming from Europe at the present time, but interest and principal are constantly coming due and being paid and this money is available for reinvestment. It is the practice of the best trust and mortgage companies to make farm loans, as far as possible, only for the purpose of enabling the farmer to increase the productiveness of his farm by making permanent improvements, the purchase of livestock and so forth. Loans are sometimes made, however, to pay debts; for instance, a homesteader on securing his patent on a good well located quarter section can often borrow $500 or $1,000 to clear up his liabilities and pay for horses or machinery. The result of this is to consolidate his debt, which is represented by his improvements, stock and machinery, and exchange one obligation which will come due in five years, with interest payable annually, for a number of small debts which it would be impossible to settle at once.

The Saskatchewan Law

There is a difficulty in securing loans in Saskatchewan at the present time owing to the law requiring the consent of the wife before a farmer can mortgage his land. There is no complaint as to the principle of this law. It was passed to prevent a man mortgaging and possibly losing the farm and home which the wife has perhaps done just as much to make as the husband, for purposes of which she does not approve or without her consent. The difficulty arises from the impossibility of the mortgage company being absolutely sure in all cases that the woman who gives the consent is the legal wife of the owner of the land. Among people who were married, or presumed to have been, in foreign countries, this difficulty is particularly evident. To get a marriage certificate from one of the central southern European countries, for instance, and be absolutely satisfied that the woman who signs the mortgage is the woman referred to in the marriage certificate and to know in addition that the marriage was legal, that neither party was already married and so forth, is almost impossible. Again, there may be a flaw in the marriage of some person who has been divorced in the United States or elsewhere and married again, and there are of course also cases of bigamy and of men living apart from their wives. In such cases as this if a legal wife turned up, who had not given consent to the mortgage, the company loaning the money would have absolutely no security, tho they would be able to take civil and in some cases criminal action against the man. This risk is very small in the older settled English speaking communities, but most of the mortgage companies doing business in the West consider it sufficient to make it undesirable to place loans in Saskatchewan because if a mistake were made only once in a hundred loans it would mean a serious loss.

Anxious for Business

The mortgage companies, however, are anxious to do business in Saskatchewan and it is understood that a change in the law is likely to be made when the legislature meets in January by which the difficulty will be overcome. In anticipation of this the mortgage companies are receiving applications for loans from Saskatchewan, expecting that the necessary amendment will have been made by the time the formalities of searching title and valuation have been attended to.

With the amount of money now available for loaning it should not be necessary to pay more than 8 per cent. when good security is given.

THRIFT

At a bankers' convention at Newcastle recently it was stated, as illustrating the manner in which the British people had responded to the plea for personal economies to meet the cost of the war, that the national savings during the first year of the war increased from $1,750,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. It was added that for the second year of the war the savings would exceed $5,000,000,000.

Money To Loan!

National Trust Company
Limited

Money to loan on first class, well improved farm property at lowest current rates of interest.
See our Agent in your district, or write direct to

National Trust Company, Ld.
Winnipeg - Man.

Buy a Bond!

We have bonds of Canadian Municipalities in amounts of two hundred dollars and upwards which will return to purchaser

5½ to 6 per cent.

Safe, convenient and at all times convertible into cash. Write for particulars.

T. R. Billett & Co.
Stock and Bond Brokers
505 Merchants Bank Building
WINNIPEG

I. A. FRAZER, President — G. ROWAN, Vice-President — H. E. HEMMONS, Treasurer

THE MINIOTA FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, Man.
M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager

Licensed to transact business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Full Government Deposit with Saskatchewan Government.
Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over $15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

AGENTS WANTED
in districts unrepresented. Must be able to deliver the goods. Write for further information.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
issue a Special
Farmers' Policy
There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE
Weyburn Security Bank
Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.
FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
A Western Banking Institution for Western People.
H. O. POWELL : General Manager

MONEY
To Loan

on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers preferred. Appraisers wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS
Mortgage Co. of Canada
ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS : WINNIPEG

Raw Furs

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.
233 KING STREET - WINNIPEG

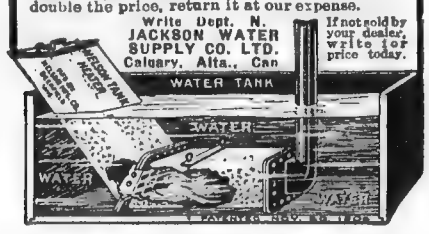
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE GUIDE

Nelson Tank Heater -Two weeks Free Trial

Heats water in half the time with half the fuel. Burns trash, cobs, wood or coal. All heat under water. 50,000 in use. If you don't think it worth double the price, return it at our expense.

Write Dept. N. JACKSON WATER SUPPLY CO. LTD. Calgary, Alta., Can

If not sold by your dealer, write for price today.



Dobell Coal

Instead of paying for shale, clay and impurities, with heavy freight on same, try our absolutely clean, specially selected, DOUBLE SCREENED lump coal. Its value is proved by the high independent test made by the government.

PER TON **$2** PER TON

F.O.B. THE MINE

Orders filled day received. Farmers and Co-operators supplied direct.

The **DOBELL COAL CO. OF TOFIELD LTD.** TOFIELD Alberta

CONCRETE BLOCKS

Can be made in your spare time. Best building material on the market. Experience not necessary. Write for information and catalogues.

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario

SHIP

Wolves
Muskrats
Skunk
Foxes

In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and

Beef Hides

to us, and get full market value

North West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
278 Rupert Ave. - WINNIPEG

Improved Heureka Capsules

The Only Effective Remedy for Bots and Worms in Horses

EVERY FARMER will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for bots and worms in horses, which is absolutely reliable and has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and recommendations of well noted veterinary surgeons. It is put up in gelatine capsules which by a peculiar action will kill every worm in the stomach. Hundreds of bots and worms have been removed from a single horse by these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts as they do not injure the stomach in any way; they have been used by thousands of farmers and veterinarians with excellent results. If your horses are run down, stubborn, lazy, etc., just try some "HEUREKA CAPSULES" and see what they will do.

PRICE: $2.00 FOR 12 CAPSULES
10 cents for postage extra. Orders from 5 dozens up will be filled postage free. Order today from:—

THE CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.
Box 124 REGINA, Sask.

General Agents for the Improved Heureka Capsules for the Dominion of Canada.
Agents Wanted. Special Prices for Agents

LIVESTOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN

With the end of November the activities of the livestock branch in connection with the stock distribution policy have been concluded. The work this year has been carried on most successfully and only the lack of funds prevents its continuation during the entire winter, all of the $50,000 voted for this purpose having now been expended. There is an increase in the number of cattle supplied this year. In 1914 a total of 433 head were supplied and this year the number is 456. While the number of milk cows distributed is not as great as last year, it is very gratifying to find that the largest increase has been in the number of Western grade females and pure bred bulls supplied. In 1914 about seventy-five head of Western bred grade heifers were distributed, while this year over 180 were sold. The number of bulls has risen from twenty-four in 1914 to eighty this year. The reason for this splendid increase was due no doubt to the fact that an option calling for only a quarter cash deposit, instead of the fifty per cent. in force before, was authorized early in the spring and added to the sale regulations. There is no quicker and cheaper way to raise the quality and standard of the Saskatchewan cattle breeding industry than by the introduction of high class pure bred sires and it is hoped that next year farmers and stockbreeders in even greater numbers will avail themselves of this opportunity. Only about thirty of the bulls were bought in the East, the rest being purchased from local breeders in the West. Thus the department is not only helping the individual in search of a pure bred sire, but it is also finding a market for the Western breeders of pure bred stock at remunerative prices.

Amongst other places, the districts around Rush Lake, Debden, Margo, Kerrobert and Kindersley received carload shipments of cattle. In Kerrobert where a new creamery was established this year, approximately sixty head of milk cows were sold, while Kindersley received about five carloads of Western bred grade heifers. That the action of the department in distributing livestock is appreciated and thought well of by the Saskatchewan farmer is shown by the numerous enquiries received now by the livestock branch, which unfortunately cannot be filled at present, but are being held over until next spring.

Sheep in Demand

Regarding the work with sheep, the increase has been more than fourfold. Last year about 480 grade range ewes and twelve pure bred rans were distributed under the livestock sale regulations. This year about 2,200 head of ewes and about forty rams were supplied. No doubt this phenomenal increase was due to the fact that there is an excellent market for both wool and mutton at the present time, which makes the raising of sheep a very lucrative business and which influenced farmers from all parts of Saskatchewan to start with a small flock. The 2,200 sheep were supplied mostly in lots from twenty to one hundred and were scattered over the whole province, quite a few being shipped into the north-western part. While it is not likely that the price for wool will remain at the high level which it now holds once the war is over, there is no reason to believe that it will drop back to the figures prevailing a few years ago, 9 cents and 11 cents per pound. There is no branch of the livestock industry which needs more encouragement than the raising of sheep. Confronted with the very serious weed problem, the slogan of our prairie farmers and wheat growers should be "Sheep on every farm," and they will maintain their reputation of having a "golden hoof," by keeping the summerfallow clean, gleaning the stubble fields in the fall and by turning otherwise wasted products on the farm into high priced wool and mutton.

One gratifying feature from the livestock point of view is the fact that altho Saskatchewan has been blessed with one of the heaviest and largest crops ever harvested, farmers on the whole are not losing sight of the livestock end and quite a few enquiries and applications for stock are now being received from the districts from which reports of the highest yields have been received, viz., the south-western district of Saskatchewan, on the Weyburn-Shaunavon line and the Goose Lake country. This would indicate that the prairie farmer after having garnered one of the best grain crops in years is prepared and willing to invest part of his surplus cash in breeding stock, and this

Forty-Sixth Annual Statement OF The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th November, 1915

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Deposits not bearing interest	$37,456,997.10	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	117,519,330.87	154,976,327.97
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		14,224,866.29
Balances due to other banks in Canada	$ 381,748.82	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	3,137,093.46	3,518,842.28
Bills payable		323,073.76
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		105,817.29
		$173,148,927.59
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock Paid in		11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	$12,560,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	676,472.16	13,236,472.16
Dividend No. 113 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable Dec. 1st, 1915.	$ 346,800.00	
Dividends Unclaimed	6,923.64	353,723.64
		$198,299,123.39

ASSETS

Current Coin	$15,946,289.65	
Dominion Notes	12,977,390.75	
	$28,923,680.40	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,000,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	578,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	3,057,650.64	
Cheques on other Banks	6,516,759.06	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,264.21	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,235,606.58	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,361,105.95	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British and Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,184,333.53	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	14,083,602.09	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	9,136,509.96	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	9,815,950.01	84,894,462.43
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	82,004,872.15	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	24,547,762.77	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	517,865.05	107,070,499.97
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,026,233.46
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		5,077,835.61
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		105,817.29
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		124,274.63
		$198,299,123.39

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1915, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A. } Auditors
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Montreal, Canada, December 18th, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November 1914	$ 614,062.25	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	$1,905,576.57	$2,519,638.82
Appropriated as follows:—		
Dividends Nos. 110, 111, 112 and 113, at 12 per cent. per annum	$1,367,200.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	105,966.66	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	676,472.16	$2,519,638.82

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th December, 1915.

Painless Dentistry

Entrance Portage Avenue and Smith St., Winnipeg. Take the Elevator at Smith Street Entrance to Dr. Robinson, Dental Specialist

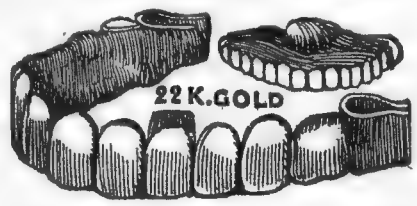
I am the originator of the celebrated Whalebone Plate. When made by me it represents a distinct advance beyond anything previously offered to the public. The teeth are so natural in appearance that detection is impossible.

Have You Tried One of My Sets of Celebrated Whalebone Plates?

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

The celebrated Whalebone Plate, the great discovery that has stood the test for years. The lightest, strongest and best plate known; fits any mouth; never drops; no noise when chewing; nearer natural formation of mouth than any artificial plate known; bites corn off the cob; is clean; no bad taste in the mouth. **Guaranteed for 20 years.** Worth $25.00. Our price, **$10.00.**

Remember—you no longer need dread having those teeth extracted—I can do it without pain. Every day I have patients tell me how they have dreaded to get started at their dental work—but they never again will dread it so.



New System Teeth Without Plates

I make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces, where one or more teeth have been lost, we replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. I guarantee my work not alone against breakage, but satisfaction for 20 years. My personal attention given all work; honest methods. Written guarantee with all work. Price **$7.00** per tooth.

Over Birks' Jewelry Store. Portage Avenue and Smith St., Winnipeg

Teeth Without Plates at Prices Within the Reach of All

All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for twenty years. Oxygenated gas for painless operations. Easy, sweet and harmless as the sleep of Nature. Somniform Anesthesia, quick and pleasant. Lady attendants. I have testimonials from doctors, lawyers, merchants and laboring men as to my painless methods. High class work and courteous treatment.

DR. ROBINSON

Dental Specialist

Hours, 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. "OVER BIRKS'." Corner Portage and Smith WINNIPEG

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Cold Feet?

A pair of "Great West" cold-proof Felt shoes will keep your feet warmer than anything else. We make our own felt on improved machines of our own invention. This insures our footwear against shoddy, and makes

Great West
Cold Proof
FELT FOOTWEAR

easily the warmest, best-wearing, most comfortable on the market. Furthermore, it is more shapely and better fitting than any other make though costing you no more. You will get full value and highest quality by insisting upon being supplied with "Great West" Felt Shoes.

Our name is stamped on each shoe. Look for it.

THE GREAT WEST FELT CO., Ltd. Elmira, Ont.

augurs well for the future of the livestock industry of the province.—P. F. Bredt, Acting livestock commissioner.

POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

Recently a move has been made by the Dominion department of agriculture with a view to assisting the poultry industry in the West and it is planned to appoint representatives of the livestock branch to organize the marketing end of poultry work in each of the provinces. In Manitoba R. J. Allen has been placed in charge and an outline of the scheme which it is hoped to put into operation is contained in a letter sent to the secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba, a portion of which is given herewith:—

"It is proposed to form a number of marketing associations in various parts of the province. The board of directors of each marketing association would appoint a manager whose duty would be to take charge of the collection and shipment of all eggs and apportion the returns among the members according to the quality and quantity received. The manager would, of course, be responsible at all times to the board of directors. Arrangements would also have to be made for the purpose of securing sufficient capital to properly conduct the business of such an association. It is the intention also, when a number of local associations are formed, to federate these and thus create a provincial association which is truly co-operative in character.

It is rather difficult to explain the various details incidental to the establishment of an efficient organization without making this letter too lengthy. I shall, however, be pleased to have the privilege of placing the proposition before the members of your association at any regular or special meeting and trust that you will favor me in this connection. If you could mention a couple or more dates, any one of which would suit, it would assist me in making arrangements to attend the meetings at various points.

It is especially desirable that the wives and daughters of the members be extended a special invitation to be present at the meeting as they will doubtless be greatly interested in this movement.

Trusting that you will give this matter your most careful and prompt consideration and hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

R. J. ALLEN."

This is an important matter and is worthy of the fullest support and co-operation of all farmers and their wives who have the best development of their business at heart.

THE CASH VALUE OF KINDNESS

Forty-three years ago Ward C. White, one of the famous old-time dairymen of Wisconsin, uttered a remark which went round the world:—

"I always speak to a cow as I would to a lady."

The remark contained the essence of true philosophy. It reached into the very centre of motherhood, of which the cow is a noble representative in the animal creation. Successful dairying means, among other things, the making of merchandise of the motherhood of the cow. He that is not wise unto his own salvation here will suffer. The following incident, which is taken from an exchange, gives peculiar emphasis to the great value of gentle usage among cows:

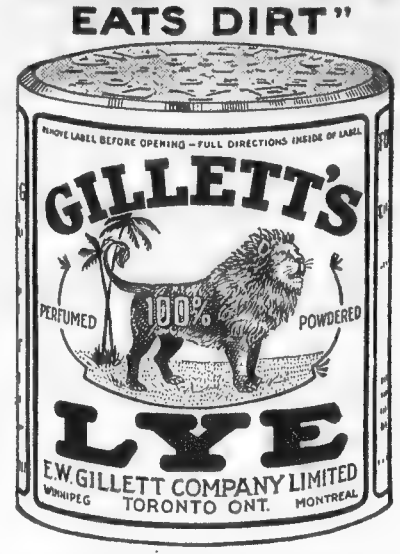
"The great dairy barn of the Fairfield Dairy Farm, owned by Stephen Francisco, near Montclair, New Jersey, was discovered to be on fire one day last week. If it had not been that the dairy cows had always been treated as perfect ladies, they—200 of them—probably would have been burned to death, with heavy financial loss to their owner.

"Francisco has always insisted that the use of a gentle voice and manners with the cows improved their output of milk, and no harsh bosses have been tolerated at the dairy.

"Lightning hit the largest barn on the farm, and Frank Norris, who first saw the blaze, summoned all the other men. The roof of the four-story building was burning. When the electric lights were turned on the cows thought it was morning and quickly arose in their stalls, while the men went about calling gently by name and with endearments such as "good old girl," sweetheart," and the like.

"And all the cows with their gentlemanly escorts walked quietly out to safety, even tho burning timbers showered among them. The building was destroyed, the damage being $25,000."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT"



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Mail Order Specialists. Write for Catalogue

S. G. FREEZE

P.O. Box 449 CALGARY

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.
For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."
A full line of **Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks,** etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

WINONA W.A.U.F.A.]

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—We held our annual meeting on Saturday afternoon, December 4. Officers were nominated for the following year and a delegate appointed to attend the convention at Calgary.

Our auxiliary has twenty-one members. We have had eleven regular meetings, one of these being a joint meeting of the local U.F.A. and W.A.U.F.A. The meeting took the form of a debate, the subject being, "Resolved that the consolidated school is preferable to the small rural school."

On March 26 we sold ice cream and home-made candy, the proceeds of which went towards buying folding chairs which have been stamped with the letters W.A.U.F.A.

We appointed committees to co-operate with the local U.F.A. for their picnic on July 1.

Our plans for raising money for the Red Cross unfortunately could not be carried out on account of the busy season.

On November 23 we held a supper and concert in Winona school. The proceeds were turned into the treasury to pay delegate's expenses.

During this year we have received the following material from the Extension Department of the University of Alberta: "Consolidated Rural Schools," "Temperance Papers," "Papers on Advantages of Music and Books in the Home," "Rural or City Life," and "Educational Qualification for Suffrage."

We are finding the Extension Department of inestimable value. During the winter we plan to have a university library here.

At each meeting we have, after the regular business, a paper or papers on one or more subjects and then a few minutes of social intercourse, during which refreshments are served by the hostess.

In these meetings we are finding the necessary relaxation from our home duties and at the same time a mental stimulus is provided by means of the subjects taken up.

At our annual meeting we thought it would be nice to have a children's Xmas party in the school on the afternoon of December 23. There is no Sunday school here during the winter and we wanted the children, particularly the ones who are too little to go to evening entertainments, to have something at Xmas just for themselves. We are working in co-operation with the teacher and plan to have a tree, Santa Claus, games, etc. With very best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,
F. M. GUNN,
Sec'y W.A.U.F.A.

This is an excellent report. It is an encouragement to know that the clubs are making such good use of the Extension Department of the University.

L. R. B.

BUYING FURNITURE AND CROCKERY

Red Lake Women Grain Growers are showing their interest in community welfare. A special meeting was called to make final arrangements for a "Harvest Home" supper to enable the club to provide funds to buy tables, crockery, etc., for the school. Members were to provide chicken salad, etc., and it was decided to charge a fee of fifty cents for the supper and dance. They are evidently planning to make their school house the social centre, an ambition that we hope Red Lake will realize.

CLOTHING POOR CHILDREN

The Burnham Club has given from their funds and also a donation of fifty cents from each member, with the desire to clothe children in the burnt out district. Their secretary, Miss Stock, writes that they are contemplating giving a suffrage play during the winter.

MONEY FOR RED CROSS

The White Berry W.G.G. have given a supper and social for the Red Cross Fund. They intend giving a money donation as nothing is so badly needed by the society. They are giving a "children's evening" at which a Christmas tree will be the main feature.

RAISING MONEY FOR HOSPITAL

Red Cross work is taking the attention of the Laura W.G.G.A. Miss Douglas, their secretary, reports that at their November meeting a discussion was held on ways and means of raising five hundred dollars for the purpose of establishing a ward in the Saskatchewan hospital at the front. A Christmas cake and a hand painted cushion top are to be sold, thus helping a little to raise the needed money. Work was distributed at the meeting for the making of surgical shirts. A paper on travelling libraries was read and discussed. Nine members and seven visitors were present, making a jolly meeting. Mrs. Douglas was the hostess of the day and served a pleasing lunch.

BUYING IN CARLOADS

Mrs. H. Aukman, secretary of the Falkenham W.G.G., sends an interesting report of their fourth meeting. Mrs. Schultz was their hostess. They increased their numbers by three at that meeting, giving them a present membership of twelve. The members are very enthusiastic on the question of co-operative buying and expect to attend a meeting of the local when a carload of goods will be ordered from Central. The interests of the members are along progressive lines. It is a helpful step they are taking when showing their interest in co-operative buying.

REMEMBERING BOYS AT FRONT

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Hillview W.G.G.A. held a meeting at the school house on November 27. The report of the Red Cross work of the district showed that $25.20 had been sent to headquarters and that several pairs of socks were ready to be dispatched.

It was decided to send a small present of socks to former residents of the district who have enlisted.

Arrangements were made for a Christmas tree and entertainment to be held on December 23, and owing to that and the amount of business transacted no time was spared for a program.

I. E. GRUCHY,
Sec'y Hillview W.G.G.A.

We are proud of the way that Hillview members are earnestly doing their part to bring comfort to those somewhere on the far-flung battle lines. Between "somewhere in Saskatchewan" and "somewhere in France" there once seemed little connection, but only a ball of khaki yarn serves as a bridge to carry a multitude of prayers for the boys who will "fall facing forward."

E. A. S.

DELEGATES FOR DISTRICT CONVENTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—Stormy weather prevented our meeting at the home of Mrs. Klinck on November 11 as previously planned. On November 27 the members met at the school. Mrs. Prentice was appointed to conduct the meeting, the president being absent.

A special joint meeting was called on December 1 at Mrs. Dunn's for the purpose of appointing delegates to the district convention at Weyburn. There were seventy members altogether so it was decided to send seven members who were duly elected.

The date of the box social was fixed for New Year's Eve.

Joint meetings are to be held once a month during winter.

A dainty lunch was served after which the men went out to "hitch up."

K. CLEWS,
Sec'y Pangman W.G.G.

Pangman Local has a membership to brag about. They have unlimited possibilities for community betterment with such a number co-operating in the work.

E. A. S.

REAL VALUE
IN
MAIL ORDER MERCHANDISING

We fully guarantee everything we sell

YOU are sure of good results in buying from us.

This is "NEWMAN" Service - Try it!

Write for our New Catalogue

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WINNIPEG CANADA

The Grain Growers' Strength is in Unity and Co-operation

The strength, color and most nutritious qualities of the finest milling wheat in the world—the famed Turtle Mountain cereal—are combined in our brands

"Unity" and "Good Luck" Flour

NO BETTER MADE

We are supplying the Grain Growers' Associations at very close prices. Write us for price list.

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Parchment Butter Wraps

Only $1.50 for 500

The most profitable way for farmers and their wives to market dairy butter is in one pound prints, each print wrapped in parchment paper. The new Dominion dairy law makes it a punishable offence to wrap these prints in parchment paper unless the paper is branded "Dairy Butter." You must not use plain parchment paper any more. This is to protect the public. You may have as much wording printed on your wrappers as you wish, but you must have at least these two words: "Dairy Butter." We have a large quantity of parchment butter wraps printed in two colors (red and blue), in brine-proof ink. The imprint on these wraps is as follows:—

Book Dept.,
Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg

Finest Dairy Butter

These two-color wraps will give your butter a very attractive appearance and bring the highest price. We can supply these wraps by return mail at the following prices post paid:—

In lots of 500:—Man., $1.50; Sask., $1.55; Alta., $1.60.

Each additional 500:—Man., $1.05; Sask., $1.10; Alta., $1.15.

No change can be made in the wording in any way at this price. These wraps are printed in large quantities, which accounts for the low price.

CASH WITH ORDER

The Test of Time

Your Grandparents did not use BLUE RIBBON TEA. Nothing half so excellent was known in their younger days—whatever the price.

But your grandchildren will use it. It is impossible to imagine a better Tea—whatever developments occur.

But be assured that if improvements are possible

BLUE RIBBON TEA

will have them. One recent improvement is in the wrapping. It was impossible to better the tea, so the packet was improved. From now on, ask for BLUE RIBBON TEA in the new double wrapping—dust-proof, air-tight, moisture proof.

Same Tea—same label, but a fifty per cent. better packet.

Does full justice to your cooking skill.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

FISH! *Right from Under the Ice*

No. 1 White Fish	6c.	Jack Fish	3c.
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Yellow Pike	5c.	Tullibee	3c.

Prices subject to change without notice.

SUPPLYING POINTS—The Pas, Mafeking, Winnipegosis, Amaranth, Delta, St. Laurent, Oak Point, Steep Rock, Mulvihill and Fairford.

At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add ten cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes add forty cents per hundred pounds.
State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express.
We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany the order.

We Guarantee Quality and Prompt Shipments

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And Remit Promptly

More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No Shipment too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

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John Hallam Limited 331 Hallam Building TORONTO

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE STORY PRIZES

Just in time for Christmas the story books were mailed away to the prize winners in the latest contest. To Borghild Nora was sent that beautiful story by James Lane Allen, "The Kentucky Cardinal," a book which will be liked today and loved in the years to come. "The Golden Fairy Tales" was chosen for little Winona Palmer, and a very elaborately illustrated story called "Rags Garden Party" for Fred Johns.

We hope that these clever little books will help to make Christmas a jolly day for the three little people concerned and only regret that we have not books enough to go round among all the little folk who sent in exceptionally good stories for the last contest.

With all good wishes for the best of New Years.

DIXIE PATTON.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY
A Prize Story

It happened two years ago in February. I was going to school, which was three miles from home. The morning was bright and clear and the snow sparkled like crystal. The day continued fine till about two o'clock, when it began to snow.

The snow was falling thickly when I started for home. The wind was blowing fiercely from the north-west and I had to go against it. When I got half way I saw that I had lost my way. I searched and searched for the track, but I could not find it again. So I decided to go back to the school house, but I could not find the way. I saw that night was coming on and I did not know where I was. A cold chill crept thru me when I thought of having to stay out on the wild prairie perhaps many miles from home. I shuddered when I thought of the fierce coyotes, which are always roaming about on dark nights. At last I found a spot where the snow was not very deep so I sat down, not daring to move any farther.

I was very warm from walking, but soon I began to shiver and my teeth began to chatter. I did not dare to move lest I should get into a deep snow drift or get so far I could never get home again. So there I sat listening to the coyotes howl.

It was about midnight and very dark when I heard a noise like some one walking. I listened closely and in a few seconds I saw two objects on a snow bank a short distance from where I was. They stood still for some time then began to sniff around and come towards me. After a little while I saw that the objects were coyotes. I grew frightened, but I knew it would be of no use to try to run away from them as they were barely two feet from me. I did not move, but watched the coyotes closely. Soon they came up to me and I threw my lunch box at them and they ran away in great fright and I was alone again. My hands and feet were nearly frozen and I was shivering all over.

By this time I could see the sky getting lighter and my heart leaped with joy when I saw that the sky was clear and I knew where I was, so I started off at once, faint with hunger and shivering with cold. After about two hours walking I reached home. The place where I stayed over night was about four miles from home. My hands and feet were frozen, but in a few weeks they were all right again. I shall never forget that cold, dark night which I spent with the snow and coyotes.

BORGHILD NORA,
Blooming P.O., Sask. Age 13.

WHAT HAPPENED YESTERDAY
Honorable Mention

About ninety years ago when my great great grandfather and grandmother came to Ontario they lived in a log shanty. There were no fine houses then like there are now. They kept one cow. The timber wolves were very thick around there. They would come right up to the house to get the cow. They put blankets up over the windows at night so they would not see the light to know where to come. One night when my great great grandfather was away and my grandmother and great aunt were in bed the timber wolves came to the house and were howling away. They both go up and loaded the gun and went out and shot at them, but it would not go, so she came in and put two more shells in and went out and shot and it went off like a cannon. She could hear the whiz of them going past her. The next night they didn't come so near. It was all bush around there then, there were no roads. One night my great uncle went over to the town for a bag of flour. When he was coming home he had to cross a river on a log and when he was crossing he fell in and the flour got all wet. He had quite a time to scramble out. They used to go home by the blaze of the trees. They lived there quite a while after, then they died.

LOTTIE SIMONS,
Oxbow, Sask. Age 13.

OUR LAMBS

My brothers and I had a little money that had been given us. We decided that we would put it into lambs. So we asked Mr. Barber if he had any to sell and he said he had. So one evening we all went after them. They were so tiny that we put them in a small box to bring them home. Now they are most as big as any lambs of their age. We named them Jack, Dick and Nanny.

We fed two of them on a bottle. But Nanny was so old she would not take the bottle at all. The other two we fed on the bottle for about three months.

Our little sisters had great fun feeding them when we were at school. When we came home we would have fun too feeding them. We fed them about six times a day. When they got bigger they would not take the bottle any more. Dick, the youngest, was only a week old when we got them.

We have wanted their pictures taken for a long time, but we did not get them until the other day.

EVA SMITH,
Woodglen, Alta. Age 9.

THE WAIF OF THE STORM

I am going to tell an adventure of my great, great, great, great grandfather.

Long ago, at the edict of Nantes, a ship was coming from France to England, having on board a number of Huguenots who were fleeing from France because they were being persecuted for their religion.

As they were on their way a great storm arose and the ship was driven out of her way and got wrecked on the coast of Ireland.

The ship was not very far from the land and a poor sailor with a tiny baby in his arms was washed ashore by the waves. The sailor was nearly dead and kept calling for "Madame la Countess." Some men went to look for her and they found a beautiful lady on the shore, but she was dead. They knew she was the Countess because she had a coronet worked on some of her garments. The sailor died soon afterwards, but the baby was taken care of by a gentleman. His clothes were of the finest material and had coronets worked on them the same as were on the lady's, so they knew that she was his mother; but there was nothing that would give a clue to his name so they called him Philip Countess. The gentleman who took care of him gave him a good education and treated him like his own son.

When Philip grew up he got married and had one son called George who afterwards became an admiral. Only one of George's children got married and her children were all girls, so the good old name of Countess has died out and it still remains a mystery as to who Philip Countess really was.

ANNIE MARY COUNTESS GILING,
Wawanesa, Man. Age 11.

TO MY CHILD

Smearing the colors with lavish hand,
He's painting a picture from giant-land,
And all is hurry and din and flight,
With his giant-folk from morn till night.

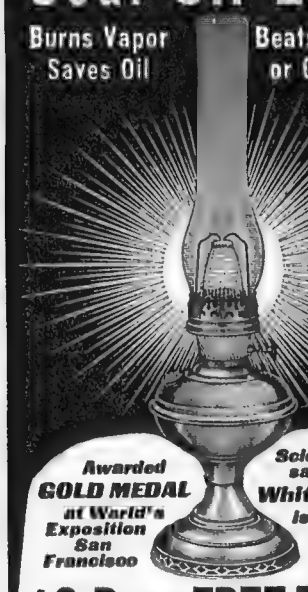
Ah, child, some day you will understand
That it's just the same in grown-up-land.
For the span of life is a canvas, dear,
Where we paint a picture year by year.
Beauty and evil both we paint
And the fiery dragon that makes us faint!

Some day, my child, you must understan-
That it's just the same in grown-up-lan

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil

Beats Electric or Gasoline



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Scientists say its White Light is nearest to daylight in color

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We don't ask you to pay us *a cent* until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

$1000.00 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the *Aladdin?*

Men Make $50 to $300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want *one user in each locality* to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp *free* for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP CO. 227 Aladdin Building

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World. MONTREAL WINNIPEG

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I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Do you want to earn $10 a week or more in your own home?

Reliable persons will be furnished with profitable, all-year-round employment on Auto-Knitting Machines, $10 per week readily earned. We teach you at home, distance is no hindrance. Write for particulars, rates of pay, send 2c. stamp.

AUTO-KNITTER HOSIERY CO.
Dept. 104, 257 College St. - Toronto
(*Also at Leicester, England*)

A Desert Eden

Continued from Page 10

the thin, silky hair gleamed in the white shine like a halo—a halo which seemed to crown fittingly a face thin, benign, saintly.

An old man he was—evidently very old and worn by many vigils; but in his black frock, amid the garden and the moonlight and the peace, he was beautiful.

At the approach of the two he smiled, irradiating kindness.

"This is Danny, father," presented the girl simply. "He found me."

The priest lifted a long forefinger—otherwise moving not—and traced the cross.

"Benedicite, filius," he said—and the intonation was as gentle as the gentlest breeze. But here there was no breeze. The mesa's enveloping stillness rested upon the garden.

"Gratias, padre," answered Daviess.

The priest addressed him briefly and musically, and paused for response.

Evidently the words had been a question and in Spanish, but Daviess could only smile back and shake his head.

With another kindly, rather wistful smile on his part—Daviess saw that he had blue eyes—the priest resumed what evidently was an interrupted task; he had been leaning upon a crooked branch, worn like himself. It was a hoe. With it he stirred the soil along the rows of corn.

"What did he say, girlie?"

"I think he said something about his garden. He welcomed you to it."

"That so? He didn't use any of my words. 'Gratias' and 'Chile con carne' are all I know—except beans. They're 'frijoles.' We can talk garden if he'll confine himself to one vegetable."

Daviess spoke lightly, glad in the feel of her by his side. Somehow, she seemed, all at once, unreservedly his.

Altho speaking thus lightly as they stood, still hand in hand like two children, together watching the slowly moving form in the garden as it plied the rude hoe, a sense of awe entered into him.

The dream was continuing—the return of Bowie, so rapturous, so tender, the mystic garden now tenanted by that silver-crowned, black-cassocked form, the sign of the cross, and the benedicite, filius, were a part of it.

The mesa was a mesa of spells. Might this one never break.

But he must ask.

"Where did he come from?"

"I don't know. He was here—just as if he'd been here all the time. I saw him all of a sudden after you'd left me. He came out of the garden to the reservoir for a jar of water. At first I was afraid, but when I'd looked into his face I wasn't. He said the same thing to me that he said to you. Isn't he a dear old man? I love him."

"I don't understand then why I didn't see him or you when I was searching so."

"That was funny," she admitted. "You passed right by us; but you wouldn't stop, and you wouldn't hear. Somehow, I knew you'd come back, tho." She nestled with fond, happy little abandonment. "And I told him everything while you were gone. We had such a long, nice talk while he worked."

"What did you tell him, dear?"

"Oh, all about—us. About what a nice boy you are, and about papa and mama, and about how much I think of you, and about Lieutenant Kunke, and the airship, and—me!"

"Did he understand?"

"Yes, I'm sure. He acted so. He'd seen you kiss me, anyway, and I thought I ought to explain."

What an ingenuous, bonny lass she was! His arm stole about her; she leaned trustfully against him.

They stood a moment in silence, while in the moonlight-flooded plot the tall priest slowly worked.

"I love you, Danny," she said abruptly. She lifted her face to his, proffering her lips. "I've always loved you, and I always will, forever and ever. No matter whom I marry—Lieutenant Kunke or anybody—it's all the same. I want you to know it, dear, before we wake up."

(To be continued next week).

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Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

Barn Roofing

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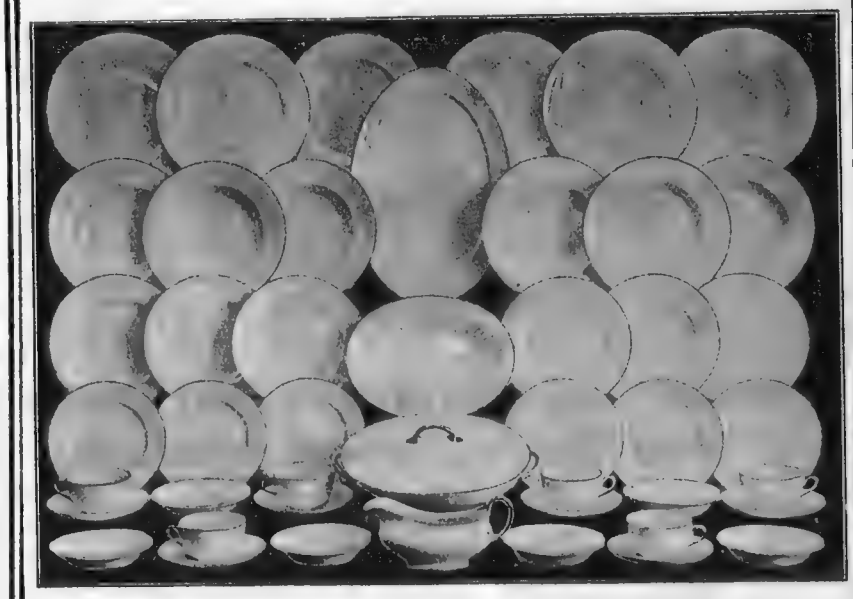

A Set that Sells Regularly for $10.00

Would you like to have one of the splendid dinner sets illustrated and described below?

This handsome present has been selected with a view to quality. The dishes are of tested value and will be useful and enduring as well as ornamental. This splendid set will be given absolutely free to anyone who will devote only a few hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality; you will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping, and you will be surprised what a small service we require to enable you to secure this useful prize.

We have selected what we consider (and what we believe, you will agree with us) the most complete and useful dinner set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time, you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the produce of the celebrated Ridgways' factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is $10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost.

Each set contains the following pieces: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 tea plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 meat platter, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 oval salad bowl, 1 gravy boat.

Fill out the coupon plainly with your name and address, put in an envelope and address to the

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

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The Ford Runabout is $480; the Coupelet $730; the Sedan $890; the Town Car $780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.

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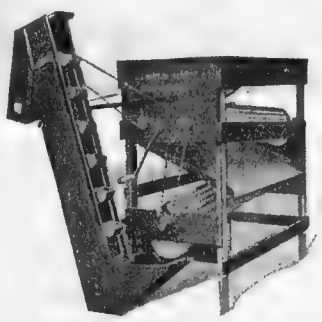
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Made to Separate Wild Oats From Barley—and Does It



This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking **Wild Oats** out of **Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley,** which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction. You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side, such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley, being large and plump, will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable.

This machine will also pay big dividends just on grading tame oats alone. Mustard and wild oats are easily taken out. Because of the tumbling motion which allows the oats to get on end, the thin ill-shaped kernels are cleaned out; the nice fat plump tame oats are saved for your seed. The same applies to cleaning wheat.

Special Power Attachments can be Furnished

A remarkably cheap machine for the work it does. **Write for Price Today.**

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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that *is always good.*

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

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"MAKING MONEY FROM SEED GRAIN"

Any farmer having seed grain for sale should have a copy of the above booklet which The Guide has prepared. It contains a complete summary of the handling and marketing of seed grain. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mechanical Seed Selection

Continued from Page 9

and many of the lighter weed seeds. All these take the place of sound seed and should be removed as thoroughly as possible. Some of the heavier portions of the broken grains may be too large and heavy to separate out by wind, or so large that they will not go thru the grading sieve. A trace of these will not affect the quality of the seed as will some of the other impurities. Care should be taken that there be as few as possible. In the separation and grading of seed grain it is absolutely necessary that there be a combination of wind and a proper set of suitable screens or other form of separation. Neither will do the work alone. Wind alone, while it may remove many of the light weed seeds and other light impurities, will not remove the heavier portions, and without wind it would not be possible to remove the dust, chaff, etc.

A suitable fanning mill should be equipped with a proper set of screens in the upper shoe to make a separation of the coarse rubbish and wild oats and sufficient blast to remove what passes thru before dropping on the lower shoe, where a suitable screen should be used to take out the small grain. A satisfactory job may necessitate more than two cleanings.

The foregoing remarks apply to wheat. While it is a difficult matter to remove barley from wheat it is a very simple matter to remove wheat from barley and oats. In the operation it is first necessary to clean the oats or barley in the usual way as for wheat, removing all broken heads and other impurities. After this cleaning there may be some wheat in the sample. This grain can be removed by flooding it over the wheat screens. The wheat will fall thru and goes up to the front end of the mill and the oats or barley goes over behind and if carefully done will result in a sample entirely free of wheat. During the process a proportion of the small oats or barley will go up with the wheat, but what is flooded over the wheat gang will be choicer and plumper seed.

Different Grades

As in the case of the wheat, oats and barley also have different grades when growing in the field. In oats there are usually two or three grains in a single spikelet. The large primary oat, the smaller secondary oat and the smaller pin oat. In cleaning oats it will be found advisable to have in the lower shoe a grading sieve of a guage large enough to take out the small oats and some of the secondary oats. All the small oats that are removed may be used for feed.

There are mills on the market today that will separate wild oats from barley, oats and wheat. By this process all the small grains are removed with the wild oats, but the cleaned sample makes choice, uniform seed grain. All grain used for seed should be cleaned and graded up as uniform as possible. There is no rule as to the size of the screens. This depends largely on the grain to be cleaned. To grow satisfactory crops it is necessary to resort to some form of seed selection in the field and to supplement this by the use of a good fanning mill.

Britain's Fight for Democracy

Continued from Page 7

would free access to the Egyptian market be preserved for them and in general Britain's Free Trade policy has made for peace. Its triumph was the triumph of the trader and shopkeeper and unfortunately the shopkeeper's philosophy acquired and continued to keep too strong a hold on the British mind. The shopkeeping and trading classes who professed belief in Free Trade and equality of opportunity accepted self interest as the supreme motive of human action, but inevitably the two principles are hostile; self interest as commonly accepted must destroy equality of opportunity and "devil take the hindermost" is the inevitable result. The ideal of profits and dividends as the chief end of human activities was ever before the eyes of the middle classes who controlled British policy after 1832 and bitter was the resistance to the efforts of reformers to organize the nation for service and happiness.

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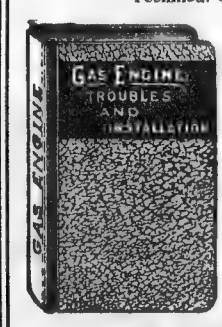

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Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 24, 1915)

Wheat—The wheat market during the past week has been an active one, featured by sharp advances and breaks. The volume of trading was heavy, and the closing prices on Tuesday showed a gain of 6¾ cents on December and 7⅜ cents on May, over the closing prices of the previous Saturday. Export demand has been good, and this, coupled with continued reports of bad condition of American winter wheat and high freight rates from Australia and the Argentine, has caused the advance in prices. At the same time there is the problem of transportation from here, and already there are serious signs of congestion in the all-rail handling of grain.

Oats—December and May oats have advanced steadily all week. May oats showed the greater strength, advancing 3 cents while December oats advanced 2⅜ cents. Receipts of oats were heavy, and altho the demand for oats for eastern shipment was good, sufficient could not be shipped forward to cover the amount received, so that spot oats in store terminal elevators were in poor demand and sold right on a December option basis.

Barley—Barley prices were steady during the week, but only No. 3 C.W. barley, spot, was wanted by buyers. Other grades were very difficult to sell, and Rejected, Feed and tough barley was not saleable.

Flax—Flax market gained 3 cents during the week. The trading in flax was very limited, receipts being light. 1 N.W. flax, spot, sold at the December option price; 2 C.W. 3 cents under, and 3 C.W. 30 cents under the December price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 21	117¼	119¼	120
Dec. 22	114¼	116⅞	118¼
Dec. 23	115¼	119	120
Dec. 24	117	121¼	122¼
Dec. 25	CHRISTMAS DAY		
Dec. 27	116⅞	120⅜	121
Week ago	114	116⅞	....
Year ago	120⅞	126⅜	128¼
Oats—			
Dec. 21	40⅛	43¼	....
Dec. 22	40⅝	43⅞	....
Dec. 23	41⅞	44⅞	....
Dec. 24	41⅛	45¼	....
Dec. 25	CHRISTMAS DAY		
Dec. 27	41¾	45⅜	....
Week ago	40¼	43	....
Year ago	54⅛	57⅛	....
Flax—			
Dec. 21	188	196⅞	....
Dec. 22	188	195¼	....
Dec. 23	186⅞	195	....
Dec. 24	187⅜	195¼	....
Dec. 25	CHRISTMAS DAY		
Dec. 27	189⅜	197⅜	....
Week ago	187	195	....
Year ago	134¼	139⅜	....

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 24)

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$1.24⅞
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.24⅞
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.24⅛
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.21⅛
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car	1.22⅛
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.22⅞
No. 1 northern wheat, 18 cars	1.23⅛
No. 1 northern wheat, 12 cars	1.22⅞
No. 1 northern wheat, 17 cars	1.23⅛
No. 1 northern wheat, 12 cars	1.22⅜
No. 1 northern wheat, 13 cars	1.22
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars,	1.17⅞
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.19⅛
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.18⅞
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.20⅞
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.16⅛
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, smut	1.17⅜
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 2 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.20⅛
No. 2 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.17⅞
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, sample sale	1.17⅛
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.18⅞
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.14⅞
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.13⅞
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 1 car frost	1.14⅛
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.15⅜
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.18
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.14
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	1.16
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.16⅞
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.15⅛
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.10⅛
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car mixed	1.18⅞
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car mixed	1.19⅞
No grade oats, 1 car very seedy	.37⅛
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, sample sale w o	.39
No grade oats, 1 car	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.40¼
Sample grade oats, 1 car wheaty	.35⅜
Sample grade white oats, 1 car	.39
Sample grade whit eoats, 1 car	.39⅛
No. 3 white oats, o w b	.41⅛
No grade white oats, 1 car	.39⅞
No. 2 rye, 1 car, choice	.95⅞
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.93⅜
Sample grade rye, 1 car	.93
Barley screenings, 1 car	.54
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.63⅛
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.63⅜
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.65
Sample grade barley, 9 cars	.62⅛
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.61⅛
Sample grade barley, 2 cars, black oats	.61
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.09
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.12⅛

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, December 24, 1915:

Wheat

	This year.	Last year.
1 hard	74,829.10	14,206.40
1 Nor.	5,747,462.20	700,277.00
2 Nor.	2,773,069.20	1,160,139.40
3 Nor.	1,881,921.20	837,731.50
No. 4	1,051,287.10	523,480.20
Others	2,021,503.00	523,480.20
This week	13,550,072.20	4,035,632.40
Last week	9,235,859.30	3,808,259.20
Increase	4,314,212.50	227,373.20

Oats

	This year.	Last year.
1 C.W.	101,422.21	15,639.24
2 C.W.	2,248,047.03	606,844.03
3 C.W.	1,105,919.19	298,729.01
Ex. 1 Feed	364,569.15	203,202.31
Others	1,208,509.08	848,633.31
This week	5,028,467.32	1,973,049.22
Last week	3,273,127.08	1,809,389.16
Increase	1,755,240.24	163,660.06

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	436,275.46	1 N.W.C.	627,651.17
4 C.W.	256,944.05	2 C.W.	70,971.01
Rej.	74,628.44	3 C.W.	29,338.04
Feed	47,406.36	Others	28,085.52
Others	186,093.39		
This week	1,001,349.26	This week	756,046.18
Last week	799,837.38	Last week	651,470.43
Increase	201,511.41	Increase	104,575.31
Last year's total	265,824.40	Last year's total	580,539.03

SHIPMENTS

		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915	(lake)	312,292	......	......	.....
	(rail)	1,028,244	240,647	134,108	8,957
1914	(lake)	231,132	......	......	.....
	(rail)	240,772	27,415	21,406	29,814

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending December 24, 1915:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	13,550,072	5,028,467	1,001,349
Depot Harbor	488,479	....	115,042
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	7,888,996	6,587,667	370,895
Total	21,927,547	11,616,134	1,487,286
At Buffalo and Duluth	20,981,565	3,271,329	171,059
Total this week	42,909,112	14,887,493	1,658,345
Total last week	21,344,230	9,897,768	1,264,326
Total last year	15,353,773	6,978,628	771,467

Winnipeg, Dec. 27—There are 300 cars in sight for inspection.

GOVERNMENT ROAD GRAIN RATE

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—A winter grain rate practically as low as the summer rate by water has been declared by the minister of railways for the Transcontinental Railway. The new rate strikes a new low level for the winter movement of wheat between the head of the lakes and tidewater. The charge will be six cents per bushel between Armstrong on the National Transcontinental and Montreal and Quebec. Armstrong is the competitive point corresponding most closely with the rate points of other lines.

An important feature of the new arrangement is that the port of Halifax is to have absolutely equal opportunity with other Atlantic ports so far as the wheat traffic is concerned. Halifax will no longer be handicapped by an adverse differential rate. The National Transcontinental, it is expected, will handle one hundred cars of grain a day.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Dec. 24, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$1.16⅞	$1.23⅞
2 Nor. wheat	1.13⅞	1.20⅞
3 Nor. wheat	1.08⅞	1.16⅞
3 white oats	.....	.42⅛
Barley	.....	59-66
Flax, No. 1	.....	2.12⅛
Futures—		
Dec. wheat	1.17	1.22
May wheat	1.21⅛	1.22⅛
July wheat	1.22⅛	1.21⅛

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Hog prices advanced abruptly today in response to a sharp falling off in receipts. Arrivals of cattle, sheep and lambs were also meager.

South St. Paul, Dec. 24.—Receipts at the Union Stockyards today: Cattle, 900; calves, 300; hogs, 7,300; sheep, 3,800; cars, 124.

Cattle—Cattle receipts were light today, and the limited volume of business in the killer department was on the same price basis as on Thursday. Stocker and feeder demand was very narrow today, as buyers were adverse to acquiring stock which they would have to carry over until the first of next week because of the holiday Saturday. Veal calves, which dropped a dollar early in the week, sold steady at the decline today, top being at $8.25. Dairy cow clearance has been draggy all week, with only a few good forward springers going to dairymen.

Hogs—The following shows the weight, cost and price range of hogs for Thursday, December 23: Average weight, 185 lbs.; average cost, $5.87; price range, $5.75 to $6.25. Hog prices continued their lower trend today, and were quoted 10 to 15 cents under Thursday. The gradual slump since Monday has put the average selling basis down to the lowest level of the season. Sales today were quoted from $5.50 to $6.10, with bulk around $5.70 and $5.80. Pigs continued to sell at or near $5.

Sheep—Very few sheep or lambs were on sale here today, bulk of the run being on thru consignment. No change in prices were quotable. There has been little or no shifting of quotations on either fat or feeding stock in this department this week.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—With meager receipts of cattle at local stockyards today, and fairly active demands from butchers and packers, market values of offerings held firm. Some nice medium weight steers sold as high as $8.10, but the bulk changed hands at $7 to $7.50 for good and at $6.50 to $6.60 for medium.

Butcher cows and bulls were taken at steady rates. Stockers held steady, while milkers were unchanged. Calves were steady. Small meats were readily taken at rates ruling at the opening of the week. Swine were sold at $9.25, fed and watered, packers still quoting $8.75.

Calgary, Dec. 24.—There was not much change in the cattle market during the past week. The demand for good handy weight cattle continued strong, and all nice 1,050 to 1,300 pound steers were picked up quick at steady prices, selling from $6.10 to $6.35, and it looks as if some extra choice cattle of this weight would bring $6.50. Good heavy butcher heifers sold readily at $5.50. Choice cows sold at $5.00 to $5.25, while the rougher kinds sold slow, some selling as low as 4 cents with the majority changing hands at $4.50. Good breeding heifers sold a little stronger, some selling at $6.25, while the majority sold at $5.75 to $6.00. Feeding cattle did not sell as readily as last week, as feeders seem to have laid in most of their feeder cattle. Good yearling steers sold strong with a ready sale at $5.50 to $6.00, it taking extra good quality to bring $6.00. Sheep seem very scarce and not many coming to the market.

Hogs are in good demand, and it is very hard to tell where the price will stop, as on Monday they sold at $8.37½, advancing on Thursday to $8.75. We look for a strong hog market for the coming week. Choice hogs, off cars, $8.75; fed and watered, $8.50.

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—Receipts at the Union Stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 1,576; calves, 94; hogs, 7,507, and sheep, 366.

Cattle trade, in fact the whole trade generally, has been quiet during the past week. Holidays and the heavy supplies of poultry used at this time of the year have been factors influencing the market. Light receipts have been the order of the day, and very little of a choice kind has come forward. Outside markets have been lower, and the tendency is for lower prices all thru.

Hogs have been selling very well, but the market is uncertain. Friday's price was $9.00, but there is a likelihood of its dropping 40 or 50 cents any time, and buying or shipping in the country should be done with this possibility in view.

So few sheep and lambs are on sale that it is difficult to quote a representative price. A few lambs have sold from $8.50 to $8.75, and sheep are quotable at from $6.50 to $7.00.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—Note all prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Generally speaking all markets are quite dull now that the Christmas trade is over. Good prices and heavy demand have been reported as being prevalent last week. Today the markets are dull, and dealers anticipate a slow trade. Butter prices have not changed, fancy dairy being 24 to 26 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy being 24 to 25 cents per pound, and good round lots 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—There is as usual an eager demand for genuine new laid eggs. Dealers will pay 40 to 45 cents per dozen, and many individuals would be glad to pay more for dozen carton lots of the real article.

Potatoes—Potatoes are reasonably plentiful at 50 cents per bushel. Very little sale is being made along this line.

Milk and Cream—The prices as quoted last week will hold good until January 1, when there is likely to be a change. For the balance of this week sweet cream is worth 40 cents per pound of butter fat, delivered; sour cream is 35 cents per pound of butter fat, delivered, and milk remains the same at $2.50 per hundred pounds.

Furs—John Hallam Ltd., Toronto, reports concerning the fur market as follows: Furs continue coming to market in large supply, the higher prices prevailing this year have had a stimulating effect on the trapper, who is taking advantage of the situation to make money. There has been a remarkable sale of manufactured furs by the retailer, many persons who neglected purchasing last year owing to the unsettled conditions at that time are taking advantage of the low prices prevailing in manufactured furs, which are manufactured from skins caught last year and purchased at the low prices last season.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 21 to December 27 inclusive

Date	Wheat 1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Oats 2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	Barley No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	Flax 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Dec. 21	116¾	113¾	108¾	104¾	96¾	88¾	..	39¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	34¾	..	..	..	..	187½	184½	..	..
22	112¾	110⅛	106⅞	101¾	..	..	..	39⅜	37½	37½	35¾	34½	64	..	..	..	188	185	..	..
23	114⅛	111⅛	106⅞	104	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	186	183	..	..
24	116⅞	113⅞	108⅜	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C	H R I	S T M	A S	D A Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	115⅛	112⅛	108⅛	104⅛	95⅛	85⅛	75⅛	40	37	37	35	34	..	..	..	..	189	186	..	..
Week ago	112	109⅛	105⅛	104	..	..	..	40	37	37	..	..	65	..	..	..	187	184	..	..
Year ago	120⅛	117⅛	113	108⅜	104⅛	99⅛	95⅛	54½	51½	51½	49	48	64	60⅛	56⅛	56⅛	131	131	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Dec. 27	Winnipeg Year Ago	Toronto Dec. 22	Calgary Dec. 24	Chicago Dec. 24	St. Paul Dec. 24
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	....	6.25-.650	7.75-8.10	6.10-6.25	8.35-10.00	7.00-9.00
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.50	5.75-6.00	7.15-7.65	6.00	6.20-8.20	3.75-7.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.25	5.00-5.25	6.65-7.15	....	6.20-8.20	3.75-7.25
Best fat cows	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00	6.25-6.75	5.00-5.25	2.80-8.45	4.25-6 00
Medium cows	4.25-4.75	4.50-4.75	5.25-5.75	....	2.80-8.45	4.25-6.00
Common cows	3.25-3.75	3.50-3.75	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.50	2.80-8.45	4.25-6.00
Choice heifers	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	7.25-7.75	5.50	....	4.25-6.00
Best bulls	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.25	6.25-7.00	3.75-4.00	....	3.50-5.60
Common and medium bulls	....	4.25-4.50	5.50-6.00	....	....	3.50-5.60
Best feeding steers	5.65-5.85	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.75	5.50-5.75	....	4.25-6.75
Best stocker steers	5.25-5.50	4.75-5.25	6.00-6.50	....	....	4.00-6.25
Best milkers and springers (each)	$65-$80	$55-$65	$90-$110	$65-$80	....	....
Common milkers and springers (each)	$45-$55	$40-$45	$45-$60	$50-$60	....	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs	$9.00	$6.75	$9.15	$8.75	$5.90-$6.50	$6.25
Heavy sows	$6.25-$7.00	$5.75	....	....	....	....
Stags	$4.50	$4 25-$4.75	....	....	....	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	$8.75	$7.00-$7.50	$10-$11	$3.00-$8.25	$7.00-$9.60	$8.00-$8.65
Best killing sheep	$6.50-$7.00	$5.50-$7.50	$6.00-$7.50	$7.75	$6.20-$6.95	$4.50-$7.25

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Dec. 27	Winnipeg Year Ago	Calgary Dec. 10	Saskatoon Dec. 4	Regina Dec. 24	Brandon Dec. 4
Butter (per lb.)						
Fancy dairy	24c-26c	24c	35c-37½c	....	35c	30c
No. 1 dairy	21c-25c	21c	30c	30c	30c	28c
Good round lots	21c-23c	18c	25c	27½c	25c-28c	25c
Eggs (per doz.)						
Subject to candling	25c	26c	....	30c	35c	30c
New Laid	40c-45c	35c-55c	55c	40c	50c-60c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	50c	55c-60c	55c	45c	75c	50c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	50c	35c	33c-35c	....	....	....
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	35c	28c	28c-31c	....	....	32c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$2.50	$2.25	58c per lb. of butter-fat	....	....	....
Dressed Poultry						
Chickens	17c	12½c	....	14c-16c	23c	16c
Fowl	13c-14c	9c-10c	....	12c-16c	16c-18c	12c
Ducks	15c	12½c	....	12c-16c	18c-20c	14c
Geese	15c	....	....	12c-16c	18c-20c	16c
Turkeys	19c	15c-16c	....	18c-22c	22c-25c	16c
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Red Top	$14	$14	....	....	$18	....
No. 1 Upland	$12	$12	$9	$11	$12	$12.00
No. 1 Timothy	$16	$15	$14	$10	....	....
No. 1 Midland	$11	$10-$11	....	....	$10	....

Guide Index for 1915

Notes—Numbers refer to pages. Cartoons and Portraits are listed under "Illustrations"

Abbreviations—Mfrs., Manufacturers; Prot., Protection; Wpg., Winnipeg; Agr., Agriculture; Com., Commission; Vs., Versus, Against; Co-op., Co-operation; Con. Convention; Sask., Saskatchewan; Man., Manitoba; U.F.A., United Farmers of Alberta; U.S., United States; G.G., Grain Growers; Alta., Alberta; B.C., British Columbia; Dept., Department; Govt., Government; Ry., Railway; C.P.R., Canadian Pacific Railway; C.N.R., Canadian Northern Railway; G.T.P., Grand Trunk Pacific; W.S., Woman Suffrage; D.L. Direct Legislation; S. Tax, Single Tax; L. V. Tax, Land Values Tax; Cp., Compared with; Brit., Great Britain; Can., Canadian; Elev., Elevator.

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EMBARGO ON HAY

The government decided, December 16, to place an embargo on Canadian hay going to the United States, and in the future until the embargo is lifted no hay will be allowed to be sold across the border. The reason for this embargo is to conserve the exportable hay supply of the Dominion for the use of the allies, by whom it is in great demand.

The government has been paying from $13 to $19 a ton for hay for shipment overseas, and it is not considered the placing of an embargo will create any serious hardship to farmers and hay dealers of the Dominion.

ALBERTA STOCKMEN MEET

Cattle Breeders

The directors of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assn. met on Dec. 14. The following directors were present: J. L. Walters, president; S. M. Mace, Wm. Sharp, P. M. Bredt, H. Wright, W. F. Stevens, Lew Hutchinson, Frank Collicutt and the secre- Hutchinson, Frank Collcutt and the sceretary. For the purpose of deciding which owner will sell his stock first at the spring cattle sale, the alphabet will be divided into five sections, and the section sold first one year will be sold last the following year.

Last year arrangements were made with the Dominion veterinary director-general whereby owners having ten or more animals could have them tested for tuberculosis in order to be in a position to guarantee his animals, so that B.C. buyers could be assured that they could be shipped to British Columbia. This year an endeavor will be made to have similar arrangements in effect, and also to give an opportunity to breeders having smaller numbers than ten entered in the sale to have theirs tested. If it is possible to make arrangements so that every contributor of stock to the sale will have an opportunity of having his animals tested, all animals sold at the sale and being required to pass the test will be guaranteed by the breeder to pass the test or money refunded. It was felt that the sale, which is getting to be a very large one, should be on such a basis that B.C. buyers would be encouraged to patronize it.

S. W. Paisley was again appointed auctioneer. The dates of the sale were left in the hands of the president and secretary to decide in conjunction with the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association. Any animals to be offered at the sale which are not bred in the province of Alberta are required to be in the province for at least a year before being offered at the association sale, in order to have the animals acclimatized and give the best results to the purchasers.

In connection with the Fat Stock Show, it was decided to have a champion female class, pure-bred or grade; champion steer class, pure-bred or grade, and a grand champion class. The two-year-old class for grade steers and grade heifers will be changed into a class for 18 months and under two years, and two other classes added, 12 months and under 18 months.

It is proposed to discontinue the class for carloads and to increase the other prizes as much as possible, so as to encourage the single entries. Special attention will be paid to the baby beef classes in increasing the prize money. It was decided that the prizes for breeds having only one competitor for two years in succession shall have the prize money cut in half. The association considered that the charge of ten cents a head for brand inspection of cattle, where such a large number are handled as at the Calgary stockyards, should be reduced to five cents a head.

Sheep Breeders

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association held on December 15, during the Fat Stock Show, the secretary presented the report for the year, showing that the association had sold 95,490 pounds of wool for $26,517, the average price obtained being 27.77 cents a pound. The wool sold by the association made practically five carloads, against three-quarters of a carload sold the previous year by the association at 19 cents a pound. It was decided to hold an annual sale of pure-bred sheep and grade ewes the first week in October next. The awards will be placed in the various classes, so that the buyers will have the judges' decisions before them when the sheep are being sold. Entries of pure-breds will be accepted from the Western Canada provinces, and all sheep must have been in Western Canada since the first of January of the year of the sale, so as to have become acclimatized. A vote of thanks was passed to the Dominion live-stock commissioner for the assistance given the association in the way of providing expert wool graders, and a request was made for similar service for the coming year.

A member brought up the question of the injustice of the charge of one-half of one per cent. made by the packers against all animals purchased in order to protect the packers from loss thru animals being condemned by the health inspectors. The association decided to place this matter before the new Economic Commission in an endeavor to have the injustice discontinued. Several changes were suggested in connection with the prize list for the next fat stock show. It was decided to restrict the carload classes to yearling wethers and wether lambs, and to add classes for pens of five ewes or wethers, any age, for the various breeds. Classes for pens of five will also be added for grade shearling wethers, shearling ewes, wether lambs and ewe lambs; also a class for championship grade pens. Messrs. Wade and Jack, of Calgary, have offered a donation of $50 for the carload class of twenty wethers. The judging of the fat stock show will in future be from the consumers' standpoint. Just before the election of officers was proceeded with, the secretary was surprised by the members of the association presenting him with an address expressing appreciation of his services, accompanied by a silver inkstand.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. W. Peterson; 1st vice-president, R. Knights; 2nd vice-president, P. M. Bredt; directors, D. Howell, Hugh Hill, Herbert Smith, Mr. Harvey, Lethbridge; Ed. Wade, Calgary; E. Parlby, Alix; Dr. A. H. McKay, Wm. Parslow, W. D. McClennan, Airdrie; O. Sigurdson, Burnt Lake. A vote of thanks was tendered to Richard Knights, retiring president.

Swine Breeders

The annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association was held on December 16. The secretary was instructed to again take up with the railways the question of having proper chutes for unloading hogs from wagons to the stockyards. The absence of these chutes was considered to be responsible for a great deal of loss from bruising.

Regarding the swine classes at the fat stock show, the following changes and additions were suggested: The swine classes, both live and dressed, to be judged from the consumer's standpoint, with the exception of the boars and sows in the pure-bred classes, which are to be judged from the breeders' standpoint. The barrows are to be taken out of purebred classes and the following classes added: Pure-bred barrow under 6 months, bacon type. Pure-bred barrow 6 months and under 9, bacon type. Pure-bred barrow under 6 months, medium thick. Pure-bred barrow 6 months and under 9, medium thick. Champion commercial hog, barrow or sow, pure-bred or grade, bacon type, and a similar class for medium thick.

It was decided to hold an annual sale of pure-bred swine in conjunction with the pure-bred sheep sale in October, and to place a minimum upset price of $20 on hogs farrowed before January 1, and a minimum price of $15 on hogs farrowed between January 1 and June 1. The hogs offered at the sale will be judged in the several classes before being offered.

The following officers were elected: President, Lew Hutchinson; 1st vice-president, H. S. Currie, 2nd vice-president, W. J. Hoover; secretary, E. L. Richardson; directors, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail; T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde; R. Ness, De Winton; E. J. C. Boake, Acme; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; C. L. Milnes, Claresholm; P. B. Smith, Lloydminster; S. C. Swift, Viking; J. L. Walters.

P. M. BREDT'S SALE

The big combination sale of P. M. Bredt and Company's pure-bred Clydesdale and Shorthorn stock, held at Calgary on December 16, was a huge success. The prices realized were probably the best that have ever been reached on this class of stock in Alberta, considering that the bulk of the animals offered were not in show condition, having just come from the pasture and being shown in their natural trim. The sale was held at Durno's repository, corner of 5th Avenue and Centre street, where a large crowd of buyers asembled early in the morning and stayed till the close of the sale. Only a small fraction of the stock offered had to be withdrawn from the sale on account of the reserve price not having been reached. These included the young Clydesdale stallion, "Western Hero," rising three-years-old, which was withdrawn at $735. Some good prices were realized on the mares, "Pride of the Craig" (imp.), selling to W. Marshall, Namaka, Alta., for $850. This was the top price reached, the next highest being $750 paid for "Elsa" (imp.), by J. G. Clark, of Irma, Alta. Mr. Clark bought a number of other mares, including "Balgreggan Queen," daughter of the famous mare "Poppy." Twenty-five head of Clydesdale mares brought an average of $370. Four stallions sold for an average of $391.

The cattle sold remarkably well, bidding being keen thruout the day. Forty-two head of females brought an average of $162; eight calves brought an average of $96, while twenty-two head of young bulls brought an average of $178.40.

Thirty-two head of Shropshire ewes sold for an average of $41 per head, while twenty-eight head of Oxford ewes brought $38 per head. Four ram lambs averaged $20 each.

The auctioneers in charge of the sale were J. W. Durno, horses and sheep, and S. W. Paisley, cattle.

A CASE OF SHIPS

"As I see it, the situation is entirely one of ocean tonnage."

This was the reply of George Bury, vice-president of the C.P.R., in reply to the question: "How about all-rail movement?" Continuing Mr. Bury said: "So far as our own road is concerned we can move a maximum of 350 cars round our Lake Superior section, and if this is not sufficient to care for the domestic movement and cars for export for which ocean tonnage has been obtained we can move another 200 round our Soo line, branching from Sudbury, but the entire situation hinges on ocean transport. At the present time New York is absolutely blocked, 50,000 loaded cars in their yards and local freight being hauled five and six miles by horses and motor trucks to the city of New York.

"Portland and Boston are the only American ports open to Canada at the present time, and we have our own two ports, West St. John and Halifax, and there you are. The C.P.R. is fully prepared to give the West a service all rail up to the limit of ocean tonnage to clear from the ports."

Mr. Bury's remarks are the more significant in the light of a few pregnant facts. Roughly the number of cars that can be handled into West St. John daily is 90, and into Halifax 40, and today there are over 700 loads waiting boats at St. John alone, and at Montreal 1,182 cars billed to West St. John. Boston and Portland can take some, but Canada is grinding 1,000 cars of flour daily for export and most of it is billed thru these ports. Enough said.—Manitoba Free Press.

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